YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,095—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

Milkmaid Brand Milk

Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	17th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

DIRECT MAIL. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 646.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Busnire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

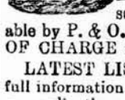
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 19th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	18th Nov.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901. A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	98.1	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single	Return Tickets.			
	Tickets,	4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	695	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. NORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	23	15
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND

DRUG MERCHANTS.

The Company's Dispensaries and Laboratories are supervised by Experienced European Chemists, and Customers may have absolute confidence in all Medicines and Preparations which are sent out.

ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED to PURCHASE by the Rangoon Port Commissioners a small DOUBLE DECKED STEAMER, suitable for the conveyance of 500 passengers to and from the Segregation Camp. The vessel would require to have a clear deck space, for passengers, of not less than 1,600 square feet. Tenders, with plain and full particulars as to the Vessel, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on the 16th November, 1,900.

VICE-CHAIRMAN,
Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 2nd November, 1900.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

Best for Infants.

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Best for Invalids.

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Used by the Medical Profession.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
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Free from Starch.

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Best for Infants.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
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Most Economical.

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Used by the Medical Profession.

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KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

In Tins, Re. 1-0 and 1-12 each.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

and all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co.; Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CLYDESDALE,"
ARRIVED 13TH NOVEMBER, 1900.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Dock. Chafed or broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.
Capt. MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c, and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 7. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.
Bombay, 13th November, 1900.

THE ALBERT-PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share, has been declared and made payable on and after Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th October, 1900, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJI & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1900.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE CHAIRMAN, Karachi Port Trust, is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to noon, Friday, 14th December, 1900, for either South Wales, Welsh Hartley or Bengal (Desharghur) Best STEAM COAL, to be delivered in trucks at Merewether Pier or wharves at Keamari, as follows:—
(a) 3500 tons (5 per cent. more or less) either delivered in one shipment, not later than 1st February, 1901, or in consecutive monthly instalments commencing not later than 1st February, 1901, the first three of which shall not be less than 500 tons each and thereafter not less than 300 tons each.
(b) 1750 tons (5 per cent more or less) either delivered in one shipment, not later than 1st February, 1901, or in three equal consecutive monthly instalments, commencing not later than 1st February, 1901.
2. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned, on or after the 12th instant, during office hours.
3. The Board of Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any Tender.

By Order,
EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst., C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora, Karachi, 9th Nov. 1900.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
17C, SHARE MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address: Khandwa.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

LIST OF VERY RARE WORKS FOR SALE.

1. Kuran, in Arabic, Suras 1-37, 4to, MS. beautifully written in large African characters, with headings in Cufic, Script, and ornaments in various colors to mark the sections, 82 leaves; half calf (Tunis ?) about 1682.
An unusually fine example of African Calligraphy, with a rude but highly ornamental first page.
2. Al-Kuran (sacred Book of Islam), 12mo. MS. written within gold lines, with gold Sura headings and an illuminated 'huwan' (first two pages); in a pretty binding painted with flowers, about 1800.
3. Kuran, printed by order of the Empress Catherine of Russia, Sm. folio, hf. bd., rare St. Petersburg, 1790.
4. Al-Kuran, in Arabic, 16 mo, a pretty little MS. in minute Naskhi characters written within gilt and coloured rulings, with the Sura headings in gold and two richly illuminated pages at the beginning; in a gilt and lackered Indian binding painted with flowers; enclosed in an old leather case, with straps.
A. H. 974 (1566).
5. Al Kuran, The Sacred Book of Islam, in Arabic, Roy. 8vo Ms, on 454 leaves of glazed paper, written in fine bold Talik characters, 11 lines to the page, within rulings of blue and gold, with ornaments to mark the sections, and Sura headings in white upon a gold ground; two brilliantly illuminated pages forming the 'huwan' at the beginning; in a richly gilt Indian binding, lined inside with gilt red leather.
Transcribed by Yakut Rakam Khan (about 1706) written probably for some prince or great noble of Aurungzib's Court.
All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.
For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents at Marks & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Very superior AMERICAN FLOUR, suitable for making Pastry.—D. C. OOMRIGAR, opposite Crawford Market.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Looks on the board DESAI and Co., only.

XMAS GOODS by every Mail.—Choicest Assortment of Toys, Dolls, Fancy and useful Presents at Prices beyond Competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, in Lahore, a good EUROPEAN CLERK, perfect English Correspondent and Bookkeeper, must also have previous experience in mercantile firms. Salary up to Rs. 200 and fair prospects for a really good man. Apply No. 66, care of this paper.

TO BE LET, a newly-built upper-storied BUNGALOW, commanding beautiful scenery and open to all sides at Pali Hill, Bandra. Apply to D. R. SHROFF, care of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

MATHARAN "Granville" is a first class European Hotel, consisting of Detached Bungalows suitable for families, and large, airy single rooms. Occupies highest, coolest central position.

RALEIGH CYCLE Co., have appointed Messrs VATCHA BROS. (Girgaum and Medows Street, their sole Agents. Beware of buying old stock Raleighs from elsewhere.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers, for rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager Bombay Gazette, Steam Press.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) rove them
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the rivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to
Dr. S. GHOSHAI, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that we have APPOINTED Mr. JAMES ANDERSON DICKSON McBAIN our MANAGER for India, Burma and Ceylon, and to the charge of our Head Office for that district at Bombay.
For the Board of Directors,
T. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary.
Montreal, October 13th, 1900.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1900, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1900, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 21st November, 1900, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.
By Order of the Directors,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 1st November, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.
COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.
TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.
TERMS on Application:
TO THE MANAGER.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.
Your digest is an excellent book... I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.
I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.
It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium... I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.
This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.
PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.
TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., situated, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.
OFFICES:
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(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BEPUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market: N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief, permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.) V. C. Works, Rangpur, Bengal.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, (LIMITED),
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, and THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, 3rd Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTERS, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE
LONDON. MADRAS. RANGOON AND
RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.
AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes).

HUNTLY BLEND.
A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.
Of all Dealers, or of
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ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.
NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.
For Rates and Prospectus apply to
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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BABY CHAIRS.
Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.
Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms
John Roberts & Co., Ltd.
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15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succe

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, top floor, Hornby Road, Fort, (next to Messrs. King, King and Co's office) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware and cutlery, brass bedstead complete revolving writing table, photographs and oleographs, solid brass curtain rods with brackets, table, hanging and standing lamps, drawing room suit lined velvet, table ornaments, handsome, screens with China cloth., English ice box, Hyderabad rugs China flower stands, gent's bicycle, Singer's hand sewing machines, etc., the property of C. E. PHILLIMORE, Esq. proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE, TOYS, SAFES, PLATEDWARE, LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS, LAMPS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of handsome bentwood sofas, light and easy chairs, office chairs, mechanical toys, dressed dolls, Vienna-made large size fire-proof safes on stand test platedware consisting of cruet, pickle and egg frames, vegetable dishes, dressed pictures, dressing bags with fittings, dressing cases, lady's companions and work boxes, jewel boxes, scent frames, travelling clocks, bronze table and hanglamps of 1 and 2 lights, majolica flower vases, centre pieces, Bohemian glass table ornaments, &c. The property is on view.

SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE ON THE MAHALUXMI STATION ROAD, OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Narotumdas Candase, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Station Road, near Dhobie Ghat or Haines Road, in the Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 square yards, equivalent to half a kathee or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 48 L L and Ward No. 48 (39), and bounded on the north by the property of Asbai, on the south by the property of Haroon Mahomed, on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Road, leading to Mahaluxmi Station or Haines Road, and on the east by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BANGREE BAZAR ALIAS SHAIK ABDOOL RAHIMON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, Auctioneers, (acting under the instructions of the mortgagee Mr. Sarafali Tyabali, will on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under certain deeds of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 3rd December, 1884, the 15th March and the 9th July, 1895, sell upon the premises by public auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Asoofali Bhaimeya and his assignee Chotalal Javerdas, the property descrites in the said deeds and particulars of which are given below :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bangree Bazar, alias Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 28 113 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 121, New ward No. 13, Street No, 177, and which said premises are bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Bangree Bazaar alias Shaik Abdool Rahimon, Street, on or towards the north by the property of Judowjee Shamjee, and on or towards the south formarly by the property of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabji and now of the widow and daughters of Eyabbai Tyabjee and which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Assignee of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee Mr. Sarafali Tyabali.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co,, 223 Belasis Road, Byculla—

1 Bay waler gelding, 15-3, broken to single and double harness.
1 Bay waler mare, 15-3, double harness,
4 Chesnut waelers, 16, double harness.
2 Bay waler geldings, 15-3, double harness.
1 Bay waler mare, 16, unbroken.
Also pair of black Shetland ponies, about 9 hands, broken to single and double harness.
The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA.

In pursuant to the decree passed in suit No. 106 of 91 (where in Sitibai Baharam was Plaintiff and Bhimabai and others defendant) and at the instance of the defendant Nirabai Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the following days sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties :—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, in Ward E bearing Ward No. 1,209 and Street No. 31, and admeasuring about 66 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 36,23,6,69, New No. 10,368, Old Survey No. 34,0 3,201, and New Survey No. 5,959.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, in Ward E bearing Ward No. 1,272, and Street No. 70 and admeasuring about 61 3-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 3,612, New No. 10,343, Old Survey No. 3,129, and New Survey No. 5,993.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, in Ward E bearing Ward No. 1,222, and Street No. 73, and admeasuring about 62 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 3,649 3,650, New No. 10,376, Old Survey No. 3,225 to 3,227, and new Survey No. 5,873.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, in ward E bearing ward No. 1228, and street No. 79 and admeasuring about 40 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3633, new No. 10,378, old survey No. 3239, and new survey No. 5977.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, at 3rd Kamatipura Street, in ward E bearing ward No. 1230, and Street No. 83, and admeasuring 35 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3635, new No. 10383, old survey No. 3232 and new survey No. 5979.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street, in ward E bearing ward No. 1231, and street No 85, and admeasuring about 32 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3636, new No. 10381, old survey No. 3233, and new survey No. 5980.

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground admeasuring about 22 sq. yards situate at Kamatipura 3rd Street, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1233, and street No. 89, by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3658, new No. 10383 and old survey, No. 3235, and new survey No. 5982.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, in Ward E bearing No. 1191, and Street Nos. 4143, and admeasuring about 42 sq. yards,

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Kamatipure 7 and 8 Street measuring about 223 sq. yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue old No. 4114, 4115, 4116, 3616, and New Survey No. 6298, 6302, 6303.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public Auction, at their rooms, a quality of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

1 sweettoned semi-grand piano by J. Broadwood and sons.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony .. .. and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, 5 cases perfumery, consisting of theatrical wigs, tail, bundles of hair, eau-de quinin, hair wash, eau-de-cologne, lavender water, horse medicine, embrocation, assorted essences, toilet vinegar, glycerine brilliantine, dentifrice, cream simen, vasiline, pomade, cosmatic, soaps, hair oil, rotary brushes, &c., &c

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CADJAN SHEDS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway goods yard, Waree Bunder.

4 cadjan sheds.

AUCTION SALE OF 95 BALES GREY PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Mr. Shankerprasad Huriprasad Desai, and on account and at the risk of Rupjee Furdhan—

95 bales grey piece goods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,

SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 58 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton, bones, brass pipes, grain sweepings, waste papers, and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1900.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckis, No. 6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

THERE was some interruption of the telegraph system yesterday with the result that the European Commercial Intelligence was less full than usual.

The only quotation received from the London Seed market of Monday was for Brown Rapeseed April-May, Havre, at 40 1-4, the tone being dull.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £ 98 7-8 unch'd.
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.... £ 94 3-4 —1-8
Bar Silver In London ..... 29 11-16 plus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 10 1-2 —1
Discount Bank of England ...4 p. c. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills..... 4—1-8

Extra allotments : Council Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Monday closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and exports 500 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 13-32 plus 2-32.

Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'19	5'15	5'9	5'5	4'61
plus 6-64	plus 6-64	plus 6-64	plus 6-64	plus 6-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	54,000
Do- last year.....	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, Continent.....	3,000

Mid.-Uplands—

Futures, month of February	9'44 plus 23
,, ,, May	9'46 plus 22

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET was firm owing to a report that the rumours of frost in the Cotton Districts of America had been confirmed from Liverpool and New York along with advices of advance in prices in both these markets. There was a greater disposition to deal than has recently been seen, and a fair amount of business was done. We quote :—

Bengal.	Fine	Ready.....	Rs. 190 Jan. 183.
,,	F. G.	,, ...	,, 180
Broach,	Fine	,, ...	,, 220
,,	Good	,, ...	,, 200
Khandish		,, ...	,, 200

But sellers were stiff and asked higher prices, while both the Mills and the exporters were being freely.

Among the business done for shippers we may quote 100 Fine Bengal at Rs. 192, while various Mills paid Rs. 220 for Surats, Rs. 184 for Bengal, and Rs. 220 for Ahmedabad.

COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.—It may interest firms in Bombay, engaged in the cotton trade, to know that a meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association was recently held to alter the Official Contract by allowing of Ordinary Cotton being tenderable. A resolution adopting this proposal was duly passed, but the result of a poll, which was then demanded, has negatived the whole business ; 201 voting against and 134 for it. So the basis of "Future" transactions is still "in statu quo."

PIECE GOODS, YARNS, &c.—The following were the stocks in Bombay on 31st October, compared with the previous month :—

	Stock 31 Oct.	Stock 30 Sept.
Cotton Piece Goods...	21,473 bales	24,622 bales
Cotton Piece Goods...	25,520 cases	29,054 cases
Cotton Yarnss	2,512 bales	2,509 bales
Copper Braziers	91 tons	112 tons
Yellow metal Braziers	158 tons	174 tons

The deliveries during the past month from Port Trust and importers, goods and direct from Dock sheds were :—

Cotton Piece Goods	8,752 bales
Cotton Piece Goods	11,321 cases
Cotton Yarns	1,124 bales
Copper Barziers.....	61 tons
Yellow metal Braziers	154 tons

ENGLISH PIECE GOODS.—"Cloth Sellers," writes a commercial correspondent from Manchester, experience much difficulty in making progress. Transactions for the most part are restricted to small and moderate lines when buyers induced manufacturers to make concessions, though now and again orders for imperative seasonal requirements are placed. Workable offers for the Indian markets are not numerous, but a quiet under current of business is put through in special cloths, chiefly light and fine fabrics, for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Shirtings are enquired for, but bids are seldom acceptable, notwithstanding that makers are sometimes eager for orders and easier to deal with. Beyond a few offers for Hongkong, some of which result in business, there is no fresh feature in the China sections. A quiet trade with easy sellers is put through for several of the minor Asiatic outlets, and for the Levant and Mediterranean markets. Acceptable orders for Cheshire printers and similar cloths are not easily obtainable, and transactions in other than small lines are only exceptionally mentioned. The same may be said for Bombay goods, orders for which are badly wanted.

Receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay :—

	Yesterday's receipt.	From 1st Oct. to 12 Nov. 1900.	From 1st Oct. to 12 Nov. 1899
Khandeish	...	913	5,150
Barsee and Nugur	...	2,680	543
Berar	180	1,279	7,031
Hingunghat.....	...	73	97
Dhollera	...	1,372	16,276
Broach	..	153	568
Compta and Dharwar.....	...	5,061	6,512
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals.....	619	6,559	27,978
Sind	...	151	1,454
Persian.....	...	578	154
American.....	...	304	1,962
Egyptian	...	1,341	804
Other sorts	...	404	793
Total.....	799	21,942	69,765

Summary of Imports of wheat and seeds into Bombay :—

	Yesterday's Receipt	Total receipt since 1st Jan. 1900	Total receipt for same period in 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	6,420	20,60,080	4,939,166
Linseed	1,470	699,646	20,38,120
Rapeseed	1,174	616,159	1,941,69
Gingellyseed	12,599	1,091918	1,167,502
Poppyseed	308	451,673	579,436
Groundnuts	...	45,697	1,40,787
Castorseed	562	4,99,227	8,72,523
Rice	1,247	12,800,871	52,40,262
Myrabollams	863	a 287,274	.....

a Since 1st April 1900.

THE LOCAL FREIGHT MARKET was in what would seem to be now its normal state of quiet with no business of importance stirring.

Liverpool Ready is at	16s.
Hull ,, ...	17s.
Humburg ,, ...	16s. 6d.
Antwerp ,, ...	16s.
Dunkirk ,, ...	16s. 6d.
With Liverpool, April at	18s.
,, May at	18s. 6d.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET yesterday was firm but early bills continue scarce. The quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	Is. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand	Is. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	Is. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs	169¼ and 169¾
30 days' ,, Japan.....	149
,, ,, Shanghai.....	208
,, ,, Hongkong	208
Silver in London.....	29 11-16
,, in New York.....	64 3-4

THE BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET was practically unchanged and the business done was small and of the hand to mouth description, but the prices remain steady in spite of the general quietness.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm yesterday. It opened at Rs. 97 7-16 and during the day advanced steadily to Rs. 97 9-16, at which rate it closed with sellers offering. Ready paper was 1-16 higher than for the settlement.

THE SHARE MARKET was quiet with Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 6260. Petit's were Rs. 1,790 and others shares unchanged.

The Board of Trade returns, recently issued, show indirectly that the faminc in India reflected somewhat seriously on the commercial prosperity of Lancashire last year, when the export of piece goods to this country showed the enormous falling off of 325 million yards. What with the disturbed state of South Africa and China, and the keen competition of Germany in the world's markets, the condition of the Home cotton industry is not as flourishing as it otherwise might be.

According to a Wall Street journal the trade of Great Britain in imports and exports is nearly twice as large as that of the United States. Imports are three times as much and the exports about twice, nevertheless American trade, it is said, has within the last ten years gained 50 per cent, while British is practically at a stand still. As our contemporary says, if there is room for American goods in foreign markets that but little know them. There must be room for a much large British importation than at present obtained.

The assertion that there is no getting away from figures is generally countered by the truism that figures can be made to prove anything. How true each of these is in its way is very well shown by the analytical article in one of the leading English (commercial) papers on "High prices and our foreign trade" admittedly the value of our foreign trade continues to show large expansion ; but on the other hand, a comparison of the quantity of trade is much less favourable. In short were it not for the high prices now ruling, as compared with last year, English exports would show heavy contraction and the imports no appreciable expansion, at the prices current this year, the value of coal, cotton, iron and steel, and woolen and worsted exports increased £1,171,000 ; or over 10 per cent ; but at last year's prices there would have been a dicline in the value of those exports of £1,447,000 or by 13 per cent. Higher prices thus increased the value of England's exports of the articles above named by no less than £2,600,000 or 27 per cent.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	500	200	200	dvd R30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	550
French.....	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	135
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Ahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	420
Munmar M.....	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	535
New Indian ...	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1725
Sora Woollen Mills	200	250	all	Nil.	335
Surat Cit' Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart.....	...	000	—	Rs 80	1000xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Byrock Assdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Bathans Pilo...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,760
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Paper Mill	000	500	500	55	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	22
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	52
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	12	pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co.			50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.....	4,000	100	100		
Soundy & Co ...	6,000	000		25	480
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	24xd
Thacker & Co..	2,000	500		5	985
Telephone Co...	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
	,200	251	100	1½	27½

A ROMANTIC STORY.

THE internal affairs of the Chinese Court, which have been practically unknown to the outer world, more especially since the "coup d'eta" of 1898, are gradually filtering out owing to the occupation of the Peking Palace by the allies. We cull the following story from a Japanese journal, which gathered it from one of the eunuchs who was in attendence on the Emperor over twenty years. Since the coup of 1898 the Emperor had been confined in a building on a little island called Ying-tai, surrounded by a lotus lake, and connected with the shore with a drawbridge. The Emperor was watched by guards and attended by a few male attendants. Food was supplied from outside, but sometimes His Majesty did not touch his meal at all. Every morning the Emperor was required to pay his respects to the Empress-Dowager, going to her chamber, but he was never allowed to interfere in the last with political affairs. At first he was ill, but since last year he has improved in health. Even prior to his confinement the relations between the Emperor and the Empress, who is a niece of the Empress-Dowager, had not been as they should be. The Empress, though not exactly ugly, is not particularly prepossessing in appearance. Her disposition is something like that of her illustrious aunt, with whom she is on most intimate terms. In short, the Empress played the role of a spy for the Dowager, and informed the latter of everything about her Imperial Consor, It is not surprising under these circumstances that the relations between the Imperial couple were not very affectionate. There were two ladies-in-waiting who were favourites of the Emperor. One of them named Chen, was a clever and courageous woman—wqualities which cost her life. Simultaneously with the confinement of the Emperor, Lady Chen was also made a prisoner in a dark room in one of the Palace buildings. She was only given one bowl of rice a day, and she spent two long years in this gloomy place in sorrow and tears. She lived only in the hope of seeing the Emperor once more before she died. On the morning of August 15, when the Court quitted Peking for the interior, the Empress-Dowager ordered Lady Chen to be dragged out of her confinement, and, wrapped in a large hempen bag, she was thrown into one of the wells. After the outbreak of hostilities with foreign Powers the Emperor was taken out of his confinement and lived with the Empress-Dowager. The Emperor often urged his aunt to negotiate peace with the Powers, but she remained obdurate. The spectacle of the Court leaving Peking in a drizzling rain was pitiful in the extreme. Even the indomitable old Empress ; Dowager was seen covering her face with the sleeves of her garments, her eyes brimming with tears.—"Japan Gazette."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 4-3m., 5-10a. Low water, 11-24m., 10-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

CONTRIBUTION TO A BOARDING SCHOOL.—Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas has in memory of the late Bai Manibai, wife of his eldest son, Mr. Manoredas, contributed the sum of Rs. 500 to the Varjeevandas Madhavdas Kapadia Boarding School Fund.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—A respectably dressed European was charged yesterday before Mr. Slater with being a vagrant without any ostensible means of support. The accused was found lying on the road at Colaba Causeway early this morning. He denied that he was a vagrant, and refused to give his name. He said that he had asked for admission into a hotel, but as it was full, his application was not granted. The magistrate discharged the accused.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A MANAGER.—Mr. J. W. Scott, the managing director of the firm of Messrs. J. H. Elliot and Co, hardware merchants of Calcutta, received information on the 28th ultimo, that Hussain Ali Alibhoy Madrassi, the manager of the Bombay Branch, had closed the business. Mr. Scott arrived in Bombay on the 2nd instant and found the office closed, and, on examining the accounts, discovered property of the collective value of Rs. 8'839- missing. He made inquiries for the manager, b could find no trace of him. The missing manager had been in charge of the Bombay Branch since 1897.

HALF HIS LIFE SPENT IN JAIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walker charged Walbha Lallia, aged 45 years, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a hookah, valued at one rupee and eight annas. The accused stole the hookah from the house of Ibrahim Fatah, a lascar on board a P. and O. Company's vessel, and sold it to a fakir for a couple of annas. From the record produced in court, it appeared that the accused had spent the best part of his life in jail. Off and on he was in jail for nearly twenty-four years. The magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A CORNICE.—Abdool Karim, aged thirty years, a hawker, and two other men were, on Monday afternoon, standing in front of a cutlery shop, at Mutton Road, when a portion of the cornice under the roof of the house suddenly gave way and fell on them, injuring Abdool seriously and the two others slightly. They were all conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where Abdool Karim died shortly after admission. It was a one-storeyed house and belonged to one Hassanali Moola Hakimji. Its ground floor was used as a shop, while the upper floor was in the occupation of some tenants. Abdool Karim was standing on the road near the shop talking with the shopkeeper, when the accident occurred. At an Inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate committed two women, named Diwali and Jivibai, and Munsukhlal Narotum to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions—the first two accused on a charge of causing the death of a woman, named Nathibai, by branding her ; and the third accused on a charge of abetting the other two. Mr. Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Saya Dowlatta, an old offender, (there being seven previous convictions recorded against him) was charged by Inspector Power before Mr. Sanders-Slater with the theft of copper pots, of the value of fourteen rupees, the property of Rasulkhan Hyderkhan, residing at Bhuleshwar. The accused made no defence and was committed for trial to the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

A CURIOUS MODE OF ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gopal Narayen, a jail-bird, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustur with administering some stupefying drug to Phillip Doming, a cart-driver, with a view to facilitate robbery. The accused offered him one anna to take him to DeLisle Road which the complainant agreed to. The accused then offered hooka to the complainant which he refused. He then offered him pan-supari and met with a similar response. Next the accused offered him some sweets, which temptation he could not resist, but as soon as he helped himself to it he became drowsy. The accused then tried to rob complainant of Rs. 4-12 from his pocket. The complainant was suddenly aroused from his stupor and cried out for help. The police came upon the scene and took the accused in custody. The magistrate committed the accused for trial to the Sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PAINTER.—Mr. P. Byrne the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J Hospital, regarding the death of Rajaram Succaram aged twenty-five years, a painter, who resided at Jacob Circle. On Monday last, the deceased and another painter were at work at the Grant Medical College. About 3-30 p.m. that day, Rajaram opened two lower shutters of a window on the first storey of the building and placed a plank across them. Having lashed the plank with a piece of rope to the ledge, he got on the plank and began painting the top part of the window. A few minutes after the shutters supporting the plank gave away with a crash and the unfortunate painter was whirled down to the ground from a height of about twenty-five feet. He was carried into the hospital in an unconscious state, where he died shortly afterwards, the cause of death being due to the fracture of the base of the skull. No blame was attached to any one as this was the usual way of painting buildings in Bombay under similar circumstances The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ILLICIT SALE OF FOREIGN LIQUOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesteroday, Saloona, a Jawess of ill-repute, was charged by Mr. H. J. Thomas, Divisional Abkari Inspector, with selling a flask of foreign liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It appears that the accused had been carrying on this illicit trade since some time past and in consequence of certain information, previously received, Mr. Thomas, in consultation of Inspector Sloane of the Bombay Police, marked a rupee and sent two of the abkari peons to the accused's house at Duncan Road, to purchase with it a flask of foreign liquor. The peons entered the house, while the officers remained outside, waiting for the result. As soon as the accused sold the liquor and received the money, the peons signalled to the inspectors outside, who entered the place, and placed the accused under arrest. The marked money was found in the possession of the accused, while on searching the place eight empty flasks, similar to the one she had sold were found. Mr. Taraporewalla, pleader, who appeared for the accused, denied the charge. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

A GUNNER IN TROUBLE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a European Gunner, named Charles Bresman, of the 18th Company, R.G.A., was placed by Inspector Murray, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of robbery of a watch and chain. The military authorities being informed of the charge brought against the soldier an officer was deputed to attend the court. The magistrate asked the officer whether the case could be tried by the military authorities.

The officer replied that he would consult the Officer Commanding the Company to which the accused belonged. He was told to attend the court by the Commanding Officer on receipt of a letter from the Superintendent of Police.

The magistrate said that he would remand the accused until it could be ascertained whether the accused could be dealt with by the military authorities.

Inspector Murray replied that it would be well if the accused were remanded for the present and the case tried by the military authorities. Meanwhile it should be borne in mind that the convenience of the complainant had also to be consulted. He had been put to the trouble of attending the court at some sacrifice of time and expense.

The magistrate said that the orders of the Government were very strict on the point. Unless the Officer Commanding chose to have the accused tried by a magistrate, he must abide by the orders.

The case was accordingly remanded, pending the receipt of a reply from the Officer Commanding 18th Company, R. G. A.

Later in the day the officer came and reported to the magistrate that Colonel Conville had no objection to the case being tried in the police court.

The complainant stated in his evidence that, while he was standing beneath a tree on the parade-ground the accused came to him, spoke something in English, and taking out the watch and chain from his pocket, put them in his own. He followed the accused to the Paltan Road and complained to the police sepoy, who took him to Inspector Murray. The watch and chain were taken by Inspector Murray from the pocket of the accused's coat.

The accused said that as he was drunk he stole the watch. He was convicted to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

KILLED WITH AN AXE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHADU WALAD DADA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who in May last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and s

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, C. I., Lieut.-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, C. H. Hill, Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. J. Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, Captain the Hon'ble C. F. GREVILLE, A.-D.-C., Captain J. E. Greig, A.-D.-C., and Captain M.D. WOOD, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, Bombay, by 9 p.m., on 15th November, 1900, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 11th December, 1900, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th November, 1900.

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THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,457 tons, Captain A EG Tipper, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 2nd November, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain A S Hannah, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, via coastports, with a general cargo and Dr and Mrs N N Katrak as cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,330 tons, Captain A Haig, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Stollard, Mrs Scott, Mrs Longdridge and infant, Miss Power, and Captain Hill.

THE B I S N Co's s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J T Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 10th October via Karachi, with a cargo of 1,080 packages of gun-powder, and Major Hazelgroove and wife and Mr C H Peters as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 10th November via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir Edward Low, Mr and Mrs McIver, two Misses McIver, Mr Peachey, Mr Moody, Mr Ramsay, Colonel Blennerhasset, Mrs Parotibar and 410 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 732 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain H G Shaw, Mr D Nayaem, three gentlemen, one lady, and 3 children Col. F M Bainster, Captain Ravenhill, Mrs Winter and two children, Captain H H Southey, Mrs Southey, assistant Surgeon Cagalal, wife and 3 children and 531 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tonasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel			P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Keongwai	1115	Groves	Alleppey		Bombay Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Bardsey	2184	Care			Bombay Co
Comeric	2591	Kennedy			T M & Co
Rhrenfels	3553	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Naseri	992	Davison			B & P S N Co
Bengal	2751	Barcham	China		P & O Co
Okara	3438	Grier			M M & Co
Nizam	2011	Elliott			T M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2322	Wiseman			M M & Co
Patna	1830	Hannah			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber			M M & Co
Peninsular	507	Leigh			P & O Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall			I G T Steamer
Clydesdace	2295	Sharp			M M & Co
Chelka	1450	Tipper			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
O ceanien	2020	Schmitz			M Maretimes & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 13.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
C	Mohammadi	1252	Raffio	Singapore	15-11	B& P S N Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp	24-11	W& A G & Co
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	17-11	F Baldovino
4	Bormida	1489	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-11	F Baldovino
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	17-11	P & O S N Co
13	Florida	3950	Chapman	Dunkirk	29-11	M M & Co
16	Bouldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zaida	2833	Repairing	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Clydesdale s	Sharp	London, Oct 10
	Chilka	Tipper	Rangoon, Nov 2
	Ocanien s	Lehmitz	Marseilles, Oct 8
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Nov 10

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Arabia s	Haig	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Patna, Captain Hannah, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta &c.

The steamer Chilka, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.,

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—30 cases ginger wine, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Chisholm—35 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Britannia s—19 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Mackenzie s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Ranald s—2 hogsheads whisky and 1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co.
Arabia s—50 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Gloomin s—15 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—30 cases port, Samuel Fitz and Co.
Peninsular s—10 cases gin, Samuel Fitz and Co.
Egypt s—6 cases ham, bacon, cheese, Bell and Co; 35 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 3 cases medicine, B Spencer and Co; 1 pipe steel wine, 70 cases gin and 2 hogsheads sherry wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—5 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—50 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co; 23 cases still wine and 10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
Arabia s—50 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Egypt s—30 cases still wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM HMBURG.

Johannesberger s—15 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—25 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—25 cases brandy Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—40 cwts fishmaws, Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 19 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 39 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Gordon and Co; 37 1-2 cwts cashew nuts, and 12 cwts galangal roots, R Dossa and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cardium s—70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1065 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 410 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 50 cwts gum, Govindje Sojpal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cardium s—300 cwts gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, D Balerishna and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—13 bales hides, D Balerishna and Co; 187 cwts coir yarn C Boggiano; 3.0 bales cottoa, Ralli Brothers; 187 cwts coir yarn, F Fischer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—1,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts linsed David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts rapeseed Harry Kanjee.

FOR VENICE.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—25 bales twist, A Allarakhia and Co; 15 bales twist, Talati and Co; 17 cases Indian condiments, H P Setna and Co; 37 cwts sharkins A Allarakhia and Co; 22 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—150 bales twist, Framji sons and Co.
Bengal s—400 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, sassoon J David and Co; 391 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 14th November.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next 17th instant and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
3. Bombr H Rean, is transferred to the Reserve Company with effect from this date,

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, 14th November.
Annual Guilds Festival.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (choral) Merbecke Hymns 318, 215 294.
6 p.m.—Evensong (choral) and Sermon Hymns 391 540, 437.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittes Woodward,

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—November 12.

10 p.m.	77·6

TUESDAY—November 11.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	84·2
6 p.m.	84·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CORBETT—FERNANDEZ—October 20, at Deal, at the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, by the Rev. Father Limpens, Benjamin Cooper Corbett, of New York, to Frances Maud, youngest daughter of the late J. F. Fernandez, retired City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAPTY—November 13, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Annie Bapty, widow of James Bapty. Funeral will take place at Sewree Cemetery this morning, at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—November 6, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of a William Davidson, District Loco, Superintencent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SINAES—NULTY—November 3, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Lahore, by the Reverend Father Faban, Ernest Adolphe (Dicky), of the Military Works Services, Simla, and second son of Mr Thomas Sinaes, of Lawrence Ferrace Lucknow, to Gertrude Crace (Honey), youngest daughter of Mr J H Nulty, of the Chief Court, Punjab Lahore (No cards)

HEWITT—SHERLOCK—November 7, at the church of St. Joseph, Curtack, Orissa, John Charles Hewitt, Ex-Eng, P W D, to Eileen de la Poer Ouseley Sherlock, fourth daughter of the late Surgeon-Major H Sherlock A M D.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—October 26, at Ramoore-Beauleah, of cholera, Nicholas William Mackenzie, District Engineer of Rajshahyee, aged 49 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

LADY NORTHCOTE last evening, in presenting diplomas to the Plague Nurses who have been decorated with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, delivered a remarkably neat little speech. Her ladyship honoured Mrs. F. A. Steele by replying to her gratuitous insult of Englishwomen in India. We regret to learn that Lady Northcote allowed Mrs. Steele's ill-considered words to give her pain, for it was self-evident that the authoress was striving after notoriety. That to attain it she should condescend to malign her Indian sisters was lamentable, and the only notoriety she gained was of very doubtful value. Her ladyship has only been a few months in this country, yet that time has been long enough to teach her to value the splendid work done by Englishwomen in India. Her ladyship only paid her fellow countrywomen their due when she said that she knew that this good work would continue to be done by Englishwomen in India and that they are as deeply anxious to alleviate sorrow and suffering in India as they are anxious to do so in any other part of the world.

THE statement made by the Tientsin correspondent of the "Times" to the effect that the Russians are withdrawing from Tientsin and that the Russian General has been instructed to transfer the Shang-hai-kwan railway to the British immediately is satisfactory news. The Russians were as much interlopers there as the Greeks would have been, and their occupation of the line was a constant thorn in the side of the British. The line is essentially British, and it speaks much for our patience that we have permitted the Russians to retain charge of it so long. The reports that the Allies are converging on Honan with the object of intercepting convoys proceeding to Singan-fu, indicates renewed activity in the most promising direction. Supplies were ordered to be sent some time ago, and the Allies should be able to cut them off and deprive the refractory Court of the means of holding out. According to Shansi advices there is little sign of a real breaking down of Imperial opposition to the Allies. The Chinese hoped that no move would be made on Taiyuan-fu before spring and as they know time is on their side, they hope some trouble will arise between the Allies ere that time comes, when China will, of course, escape with a minimum of punishment, and have her "face" once more restored before the world. The reasons for the removal of the Court from Taiyuan-fu are stated in an Edict of the 30th September, to be, first, the distress in Shansi which made it difficult to feed the troops and followers; secondly, the fact that Taiyuan-fu is not directly connected by telegraph with the rest of the Empire. The Court consequently shifted to Hsian on the 1st October and the Edict gives explicit directions that large quantities of grain are to be conveyed there by the southern route. It appears that the Chinese authorities have protested against the executions at Paoting-fu, but it is little use to protest so late in the day. Peace negociations are proceeding, it is true, a reason why nothing should be done by way of punishing those guilty of the outrages at the Legations. But for each new offence, while we are on the spot, it is just as well we should award its own particular punishment, and the sooner the Chinaman realises that, the better it will be for his head and the pole on which it might otherwise be fixed. Doubtless the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor will protest against being starved out, as she has appointed plenipotentiaries to conduct negociations. But as Tuan and Chuang and Tung-fuh-siang and Yu Hsien are with her, as the Allies require their presence elsewhere, and her Majesty declares herself powerless to deal with them, she is likely to go hungry to bed. If it is any comfort to her, the Powers will, with pleasure, permit her to protest as vigorously as is consistent with Chinese ladylike behaviour.

THE Report on Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency was issued on Monday. It had been sent in to Government some time previously, for it was included in the general report which was reviewed by the Governor-General-in-Council three weeks ago. It is an eminently satisfactory report, all things considered, for irrigation work, especially in Sind, is carried on under difficulties. Government has risen to the occasion, as the report shows, for it has spent forty-eight lakhs of rupees on irrigation works in the past year six lakhs more than in its predecessor. The outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of five to one. Approximately sixteen lakhs were expended in repairs. On the Mutha Canal, the capital expenditure was on altering and improving the lower service mains of the Poona water-supply and on certain minor works intended for the protection of the canal water from pollution. The work of altering and improving the water-supply mains in the Poona Cantonment was completed during the year and filtered water from the new filters was, for the first time, supplied to the houses in the Cantonment bazaar. What the immediate effect upon public health was found to be, will have to be obtained elsewhere, though it could not have been regarded as foreign to the report had some general statement on the subject been included. In pursuance of the policy of Government in connection with the treatment of irrigation tanks, it is shown that a sum exceeding sixty-five thousand rupees was devoted to the repairs of eighty-four tanks, both large and small, a very necessary expenditure considering the character of the season. When the coming of a time of scarcity and famine was recognised Public Works Department officials were instructed to be ready for an emergency and to prepare programmes of relief works when they were not already made out. Executive engineers were called upon to report in consultation with the Collectors of the districts concerned the works they proposed to open in case of necessity, and the order in which they considered those works should be started. In September of 1899 the programmes were prepared, endeavours being made to select works of an irrigational nature in preference to any other, such works, although financially unremunerative, being considered of greater benefit to the country generally, whether in normal or abnormal years, than roads which fall into disrepair for lack of funds. Thus the increased expenditure, it is explained, for famine relief works of an irrigational nature were extensive. The total assessments in the Deccan and Guzarat increased by close upon thirteen per cent. and the area irrigated by 773 acres.

The section of the report which refers to Sind shows that the inundation of 1899 was very poor, comparing unfavourably even with that of the previous year, which was itself an indifferent one. In 1898, the fairly good and steady level maintained throughout August and the greater part of September made up to a great extent for the low level previously attained, but, in 1899, the river fell after the end of July, causing great loss to many of the branch canals and preventing late-sown crops from coming to maturity. The Eastern Nara District was the only one in the Indus Left Bank Division that did not suffer from want of water. Except in the Eastern Nara district—where in addition to a full kharif area, an exceptionally large area of rabi was grown during the year—the revenue receipts of the current year are expected to show a considerable falling off. Adding to the rabi area round the Fuleli Escape, it is anticipated will go some way towards compensating for the loss of the kharif area, but extensive remissions are looked forward to. The high prices ruling, owing to famine in other parts of India, however, have, it is thought, more than made up to the zamindars for the short outturn and the general prosperity has probably not suffered from the poor character of the inundation. A great scarcity of fodder was the most serious inconvenience the zamindars had to put up with, there being no rainfall during the season. The visit of Lord Sandhurst to the Jamrao Canal and his formal opening of the work are referred to in the report. The canal comes into complete work this kharif season in the northern district and into partial operation, through the medium of the old canals and kharis in the southern district, where the survey work for the water-courses, etc., has only recently been commenced. An area of between ten and twelve thousand acres was irrigated by the canal during the hot season and the todder crops so obtained proved a great boon to the zamindars.

THE reports for the week ended the 3rd instant show that the crops were generally doing well. There had been some welcome showers but more rain was still urgently needed in many districts. In Bombay Presidency rain was wanted in Guzarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak for standing crops or for spring cultivation the need being urgent in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Dharwar. Some of the standing crops in these places were withering and in parts of Thar and Parkar and Ahmednagar insects had done slight injury. In parts of Sind, the Konkan, and the Deccan autumn crops were being harvested and preparation of land and sowing for spring cultivation was proceeding. Prices had fallen in most districts and the numbers on relief had greatly declined. Crop prospects in Bengal were generally good except in the flooded tracts of Midnapore and in two places in that district there was a scarcity of fodder. The jute harvest was nearly finished. Sowing of spring crops and pruning of sugarcane was being carried on. The sugarcane crop in the North-West Provinces is reported to be in excellent condition and paddy, sessamum, millets and pulses are being harvested. For the late rice crop in Bahraich more moisture was required. Throughout the Punjab reaping of the autumn crops and picking of cotton are going on, the outturn generally being average to somewhat less. Standing crops were in good condition in Mooltan, Lahore and Peshawar, but in parts of Ferozepore maize and great millet have suffered from the attacks of insects. For further sowings on unirrigated lands in Sialkot more rain was wanted. In Lower and Upper Burma conditions were generally good and cotton plucking and reaping of paddy crops was in progress. Cotton had suffered in Meiktila by heavy rains and floods and insects had damaged the paddy in certain parts, though in a number of places there had not been enough rain. Conditions were satisfactory in the Central Provinces, in Assam rain was needed in the plains and in a few districts of Mysore the same need was felt. In Berar juari on light soils was suffering from blight owing to want of moisture in two districts, but other crops were thriving. In the Aurangabad, Bees and Maldrug districts of Hyderabad prospects of spring crops were gravely endangered by the absence of sufficient rain. Locusts are still causing damage in the Jaisalmer district of Rajputana. Except in Malwa and Bhopawar crops in Central India are in fairly good condition and the same remark applies to Baroda where, however, in most parts more rain would be beneficial.

REUTER'S assertion as to the intractability of the Boer finds confirmation in the letter we publish in another column from a Bombay visitor to the Boer lines in Ceylon. They admit the hopelessness of expecting to regain possession of their country, but are determined to cause the British as much loss as possible. This is a spirit which we should commend if the Boers were our own countrymen. As they are our enemies we marvel at their horrible wickedness and the perversity of spirit which will not submit to those now in authority over them. It is yet too soon to think of giving these men their liberty, even if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance, for to many of them an oath would be binding only as far as it did not interfere with their inclinations. The mental reservations of many of those who have already been sworn proved more powerful than the body of the oath they took, and there are many perjured mortals with De Wet and Botha. Whether those still in the field be considered enemies or "marauding bands" they are still an intolerable source of annoyance, and notwithstanding the warning of Lord Roberts' proclamation they prefer to carry on their raids. Renewed activity near Kimberley is an unwelcome sign and the capture of a convoy near Warrenton shows that not for some time yet can supplies be carried without fear of molestation. The Boers have long ceased to detain prisoners and wisely so. Their mobility would be seriously interfered with and in a short time, if our men made much use of the white flag, they would out-number their captors—a contingency the Boers prudently provide against.

IF we may accept the assurances of our contemporaries of the North-West Provinces, we may congratulate ourselves in Bombay that we did not get the "strong civilian governor" who was promised us. The chief fault of Sir Antony Macdonell appears to be that very strength which was quoted to us as his highest recommendation. Bombay took very little interest in the Kotwal case, but the North-West Provinces did, and their Lieutenant-Governor came in for very severe handling by the provincial press. Now as the outcome of that case we hear of the supersession of a superior British District Police Officer, whose whole offence, judging from the report we publish in another column, lay in speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Of course, one story is good until another is told, and there may be an official version of this case. If so, we should be glad to hear it, for as it at present stands it is anything but a savoury one.

SIR EDWARD LOW, Finance Minister of the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, by the British India steamer Kola.

CHOLERA in the Punjab is still on the decline. The fresh cases for the week ending 27th October were 197 only.

IT has been decided that the depot of the 20th Punjab Infantry on service in China shall move from Delhi to Umballa, and not to Mian Mir.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the despatch to China of 400 additional sets of mule draught gear, the latter being at once replaced in India.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 79. No fresh cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Sunday, but the total mortality rose to 87, being 19 above the quinquennial average.

GOVERNMENT has asked to be supplied with a sample of the protable operating table designed by Colonel T. G. Gallway, R.A.M.C., which was used in field hospitals during the Soudan Campaign of 1898.

THE services of Captain A. C. Boyd, R. A., Ordnance Officer attached to Allahabad Arsenal are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from the date he relinquishes charge of his duties in the Ordnance Department.

ON the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal 44 rounds of shrapnel and 24 rounds of common will, in future, be supplied to the Cossipur Artillery Volunteers in lieu of the 140 rounds of plugged shell now authorised.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 29th September, amounted Rs. 3,936, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 27; total earnings from 1st July to 29th September were Rs. 54,082, showing an increase of Rs. 8,215.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 29th September, amounted Rs. 6,259, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,136; total earnings from 1st July to 29th September were Rs. 1,19,973, showing an increase of Rs. 78,001.

SO far as statistics go, the last traces of famine may be said to have practically disappeared from the Punjab. There is now not a single person on relief in British districts, and only 39 and 355 respectively in Jhind and Patiala States.

THE Micca-mining community in the Hazaribagh and Gaya district numbers forty-two Europeans and seven thousand five hundred natives. It is in contemplation to form a Mica-mining Association, for the purpose of representing the views of this body to Government in all matters relating to the industry. The difficulty hitherto has been that the Micaminers were small proprietors, with little or no capital; but now that several large joint-stock companies have been started, it is thought there will be no difficulty in forming such an Association.

AN estimate of requirements of the Army in India during the next official year hast just been sent Home. It includes the following figures:—Clothing and Stores—for British Troops, about £83,000; for Native, troops. £39,000; various regimental necessaries, £23,000; Medical stores, £23,000; Commissariat stores, £43,000; Naval £70,000; Coal and coke, £24,000; Ordnance, £483,000; or a total of £800,000. Freight charges on the above are reckoned at about £50,000.

THE following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 3rd instant:—"Rainfall is moderate in the Carnatic, North Arcot and the West Coast; heavy in Tinnevelly, and scattered showers elsewhere. Water-supplies are generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing; early harvest continues with good results. Pasture is sufficient and fodder is available. Cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier in parts except Anantapur and Cuddapah, where there is a slight rise. Prospects are fair to satisfactory."

A PARIS market-woman named Jacques, in trying to entrap a mouse in the fireplace of her lodgings, pulled out a loose brick behind which the mouse had sought refuge, and was astonished to find a parcel consisting of notes, cash, and securities to the value of 40,000 francs. She at once took her find to the police-station, and will be entitled to claim it in a year's time unless the owner comes forward and proves his right to the fortune in the meantime. Within half an hour of her discovery becoming known the finder had an offer of marriage. The mouse escaped, adds Dalziel daily.

THE Rev. Richard Free writes from St. Cuthbert's Lodge, Millwall: Some houses here have been bought by a well-known manufacturer for building purposes, and the tenants have been given notice to quit. This they have not all been able to do, in consequence of the scarcity of houses. There are cases in which people have tramped the streets in every direction, and have had to give up the search as hopeless. Meanwhile, their back yards have been demolished, together with all sanitary conveniences, a sufficiently disgraceful state of things. Further, I am informed that these unhappy people are threatened with ejection if they do not clear out by Friday next. In their despair they have appealed to me. In many cases these folk, good, respectable, and law-abiding, have lived in this neighbourhood all their lives; and yet at the fiat of a manufacturer they are compelled to leave home associations, and (worst of all) the work which brings them their daily bread. And all this, so far as I can gather, without the least compensation or any attempt on the part of the said manufacturer to provide houses for these homeless people. Ought such a condition of things to be tolerated in a so-called civilised and Christianised country? Cannot something be done, even at the eleventh hour, to save these people from summary ejection?

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

(BY A BOMBAY LADY VISITOR.)

BEING on a short visit to Ceylon I have taken the opportunity of visiting the Boer prisoners' camp. Our first view of it was from a high hill—a beautiful valley lay below us and hills were in the far distance. We spied the Boer camp afar off like a dab of white paint on the opposite hill. We afterwards discovered that the reason of the whiteness is that the roofs are of corrugated iron. We all agreed that the situation seemed splendid, as indeed it is, and the climate perfect, "The Happy Valley" being nearly 5,000 ft. above sea-level. Of the above we soon had an opportunity of judging: we took train from Nanu Oya, and after three and a half hours by rail we passed a station with the pretty name of Digatalava, which is only a mile from the camp, to return however the next day with a permit to visit it. Arriving about 7 a.m., we found the camp astir. A sergeant of the King's Royal Rifles took us round. He had been through the siege of Ladysmith and seemed to look forward to the time when he was to see the last of the Boers, of whom evidently he did not entertain a very high opinion.

The camp is surrounded by barbed wire fencing, some six miles in circumference and enclosing nearly 5,000 prisoners, now the last detachment has arrived. They, as a rule, are not allowed outside this enclosure except on duty under an escort. There are, however, a few exceptions, such as Mr. Cloete, who is a resident at the Club in Nuwara Eliya, and General Olivier who was at the time of our visit in Colombo to meet his son.

H. E. the Governor Sir J. West Ridgeway has had some of the generals to lunch with him at "Queen's Cottage," i.e., Government House in this hill resort. But to continue about the camp: we went through a gate guarded by sentries, then passed a group of Boers, or rather prisoners, for they certainly were not all Boers. I spotted one man, at least who looked decidedly French, but to tell the truth, I only gave half a glance at those we met on first entering; it seemed rough on them to gaze as if they were wild beasts; however we discovered later on that they were just as interested in us, ladies, as we were in them. I, for one, was taken up with curiosity to inspect a real live Boer and when we began to chat with some I had my chance. They were all very polite to us. Most raised their hats in a courteous way, and if some were seated as we passed they rose. Ladies were not allowed to visit them at first, but the prisoners begged that they might be permitted to come. We bought a roughly-made bowl to which an old Boer was putting the finishing touches, he was a rugged fellow with an enchanting smile and pretty accent. Our sergeant told us most of them were studying English hard. One or two others gathered round us as we were buying, and all were similar rough but kindly fellows. We asked, "Are you comfortable and happy here"? They said, they were. "Would you like to get home"? They answered, "yes" smilingly as though they thought the question superfluous. Then we said, "When you go back you must be good citizens under the British flag," and most of them answered cheerfully 'All right"; but some were not so sensible and clearly betrayed a frame of mind which would make it dangerous to send them back as yet to South Africa. They were comfortable and happy, they said, but would, of course like to go home "if we can have our independence." Their English was fluent but their manner quite defiant. One of us told them that under the British flag everyone is independent, that it is the only flag in the world under which each man has absolute freedom. A voice growled, "We don't want it."

The sergeant told us there were prisoners of every nationality—French and American-Irish in numbers, also Germans, Poles, Italians and others and (horrible to relate!) one or two Englishmen.

As we passed along the rough streets we saw Boers tending neat vegetable gardens, many were occupied in making nick-nacks of various kinds, while others played at croquet with very home-made mallets, balls and hoops.

We saw old men hobbling about, whose fighting days seemed over years ago, and lads who looked not more than fifteen or sixteen years old.

One block of buildings is inhabited entirely by Frenchmen, from one of whom we bought a very neatly made photograph frame. This Frenchman did not know quite why he fought for the Boers, or at any rate did not tell us the reason. We gathered he had come from France especially to fight for them, and "Now you are in Ceylon," we remarked, at which he and all the by-standers laughed good-naturedly.

Three men have tried to escape but all have been recaptured or brought back by natives bedraggled and half-starved. The Singalese and Tamils are all hostile to them as they have heard that they treat the natives of Africa very badly, so escape is practically impossible. The burghers, on the other hand, the descendants of the old Dutch settlers in Ceylon, would like to claim kinship with them but their advances are not warmly reciprocated! The prisoners as a whole are extremely docile with perhaps the exception of the Irish-Americans some of whom have been sent away to convict gangs for mutinous conduct.

On Kruger's and Steyn's birthdays we were told there had been great doings. Steyn's was celebrated only a few days before our visit. They made a tremendous noise, had a torch-light procession (so-called by courtesy) not to speak of a variety entertainment. We passed several shooting booths. Pictures of Kruger usually adorned the exterior: let us hope they were meant as caricatures for the ugliest cartoon ever seen of the old scoundrel is kinder to him than these productions of his one-time followers.

The general impression we formed was that these guests of the State are exceedingly well and considerately treated. They are not only well-f

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE EXECUTIONS AT PAOTING-FU.

THE NEGOTIATION AT PEKING.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Chinese authorities protest against the execution of the officials at Paoting-fu while the peace negociations are pending.

Count Waldersee reports that the Russians had a successful encounter with 6,000 Boxers to the north of Shan-hai-kwan, losing four in killed and 61 wounded.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that the Ministers have finally agreed to the terms for a Conjoint Note to China as a basis for a Treaty. It includes the execution of eleven princes and officials, the suspension of provincial examinations, the payment of an indemnity, the abolition of the Tsungli-yamen and the appointment of a Foreign Minister, the razing of the Taku and other forts in Chihli, the prohibition of the import of arms, and the maintenance of permanent Legation Guards at Peking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The Chief of the Staff, China Force, cables from Taku, dated the 11th instant, that punishment, as follows, has been inflicted at Paoting-fu on account of the murder there of British, American and Belgian subjects :—Treasurer Tingyung, sentenced to penal servitude; the Tartar Governor of Kueiheng and Cavalry Colonel Wangahunknei were decapitated on the 6th instant; municipal councillors were sentenced to pay a fine of 100,000 taels; the towers on the corners of the city wall have been destroyed and a breach has been made south-east of the wall near the place of the murder of the British subjects, on which the execution also took place. The trial was conducted by the International Commission and the proceedings were confirmed by the Field-Marshal.

Deaths are reported from China from disease of Sapper C. Perkins, 25th Company, R. E., Hospital Kahar Ninja, attached to the Ulwar Regiment; and of Naik Gulsar Singh, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Boer raiders continue active.

Boer prisoners admit the hopelessness of expecting to regain their country, but are determined to cause the British as much loss as possible.

General Buller has arrived in London. He had no official reception, but the crowds gathered at Waterloo station to bid farewell to the Australian Federation Contingent recognised him and gave him an ovation.

The Boers have made a night attack on Witteputh Camp near Kimberley which was repulsed.

The Boers have captured a convoy near Warrenton but they subsequently released the escort.

LATER.

A police patrol has been captured at Petersberg.

General Rundle has had several skirmishes in the Harrismith district.

It is believed that General Settle has been heavily engaged near Kimberley.

General Douglas has occupied Ventersdorp, which is the base of the Boer supplies.

THE CASE OF THE UITLANDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The delay, on the return of the Uitlanders, is compelling many to apply for relief.

ILLNESS OF THE TSAR.

H. I. M. the Tsar is suffering from an attack of influenza.

THE AMERICAN REVENUE.

The American Revenue amounts to 567 million dollars which is the largest on record.

AFFAIRS IN UGANDA.

Sir Harry Johnston cables that the troubles in Uganda are now over and Wanandi is suing for peace. The other tribes remain loyal.

THE NEW CABINET.

The "Times" says it is almost certain that the Cabinet will consist of twenty members, which is the largest on record.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARIES.

The "Times" states that Lords Raglan, Onslow and Hardwicke will be the new Under-Secretaries for War, the Colonies and India respectively.

NEXT MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament meets for the Autumn Session on the 3rd December, the Government requiring more money for the war in South Africa.

THE INDIGO QUESTION.

A member of the London Indigo Association, in a letter to the "Times," says that the Behar planters are not men to be frightened by bluff like the advice given by the manager of the Ludwigshafen manufactory in his speech at Berlin, last week.

THE PURCHASE OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

After considering the judicial decisions with reference to the rate of interest in calculating the annuity for the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Governor of the Bank of England has resolved to adhere to the rate of £2-17-0 per cent., previously fixed.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT MORMUGAO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA-GOA, Nov. 13.

Leaving Hospet, where the Viceregal party had been most hospitably entertained by Mr Carr, the Collector of Bellary, and Mrs. Carr, about midnight on Sunday, the special train arrived at Castle Rock, at 7-30, on Monday morning. This being the place where the railway line leaves the British territory, his Excellency the Viceroy was met by two Portuguese officers, A.-D.-C.s to the Governor-General, sent there to welcome her Majesty's representative into the Portuguese territory. After the usual formal greetings had been exchanged, a start was made, and about ten miles out of the station the train stopped for a few moments to give the party an opportunity of viewing a beautiful waterfall, known as the "Dudh Sagar," or ocean of milk, which rushes down from the cliffs above the railways, and the spray of which in the rainy season dashes right over the passing trains. The scenery all along this part of the railway is very fine, immense tracts of jungle covering the steep hill sides, and from the amount of tunnels passed through the line down the ghauts, must have been a very costly and a very difficult one to construct. At 11 a. m., the Viceregal special steamed into Mormugao, the railway terminus and sea-port of the Portuguese possessions, and here Lord Curzon was met by his Excellency Colonel Edwardo Galhardo, Governor General of Portuguese-India, and his full staff. The bay of Mormugao, alongside which the train drew up, is a very fine one, about three miles wide at the mouth, and running far back into the land as it seemed almost into the distant hills, and with the R. I. M. S. Clive lying spick and span at the mouth of the harbour close to the landing-place, the Portuguese gunboat Bengo alongside the gaily decorated jetty, the ancient fort in the foreground, the little platform with the various uniforms, both Portuguese and British, the guard-of-honour, and the band drawn up near the ancient gate of the town, and the quaint old walls crowded with people—all formed a scene which was somehow not quite Indian, but seemed to belong more to the Mediterranean, striking and picturesque in the extreme. After the leading officials had been presented to the Viceroy, lunch was partaken of in a large building close to the station, and shortly afterwards the whole party embarked on the Bengo, en route for Pangim, the present capital of Goa. After a charming sail across the harbour and round the promontory on which stands the Governor's residence, the Castle of Cabo, placed at the Viceroy's disposal during his visit, the Bengo came to an anchor alongside the landing of Pangim or New Goa, and here an immense crowd had assembled to see the Viceroy and Lady Curzon disembark. The whole shore was bright with flags. Guards-of-honour were drawn up along the roads, and as the Viceroy stepped ashore, the artillery thundered forth its Viceregal salute of thirty-one guns. Pangim itself is an insignificant-looking place, situated at the mouth of the Mandovi River, and some five miles higher up this stream stand the ruins of ancient Goa, to which place a visit is to be paid this afternoon. After landing, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and Staff, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor and other State officials, were driven to the palace of Pangim, where the Governor is at present living. Here a reception of the leading people of Goa was held, and at the conclusion of this the party drove out to Cabo, a charming residence, situated right above the sea, and from which lovely views of the harbour can be obtained. Here their Excellencies will stay for the night, and, it is hoped, enjoy a well-earned rest after their long and somewhat tiring, though most interesting, day spent in Portuguese territory.

THE LATE MR. WADDELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

The funeral of the late Mr. Waddell, who was Superintendent, Commissariat Accounts Office, took place to-day and was very largely attended by the heads of the various branches, Finance and Pay Department officers and many others. There was a large number of wreaths and crosses from different sections of the community. The offices were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Nov. 13

Lieutenant-Colonel Eveleigh de Moleyns, 4th Hussars, has been placed on half-pay on account of ill-health.

Private No. 4,681 Robinson, 5th Dragoons, died at Newcastle, South Africa, on the 8th instant, of enteric.

Lieutenants Butler, 4th Bombay Infantry and Channey, 24th Bombay Infantry, are permitted to return to duty.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here, for Bombay, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	29 11-

OPEN-AIR ENTERTAINMENT.

A very enjoyable al-fresco entertainment was held last night in the compound of the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, in aid of the School Fund. A temporary stage was erected in the compound and seats were arranged, and as it had been anticipated, a very large gathering turned out and extra accommodation had to be provided. The arrangements for the entertainment, which had been made under the supervision of Mr. H. C. McNee, the head master were perfect. The proceedings opened with an overture by the Band of the Marine Battalion which was followed by a chorus "Soldiers and the Park," which was rendered effectively by the children of the Schools. A violin solo by Mr. F. Anderson met with the deserving applause from the audience, while Mr. McNee on the English concertina rendered "Highland Lasses" in an exquisite style. Mr. A. Rhenius' delivery of the cornet solo "The Last Chord" was very appreciative and the song "In the Skippers Flag simply brought down the House," by Mr. H. E. Harrington elicited laud applausey and his kind response to the encore was also received with great appreciation. The popular Mr. B. De Frece appeared on the stage and was received with acclamation. His rendering of the song "Fifteen on the Parlour Floor" caused great amusement and challenged applauses. He was encored twice. In response to the first encore he sang "Sons of the Sea" and the second he responded with "Beautiful Sea," a serio comic, which was heartily appreciated. The first part of the programme was concluded with the plantation song "But it is so" by the children of the School. After an interval of ten minutes a farce, entitled "Pleasant Companions," was given, and the several characters who took part in it, acquitted themselves creditably. The entertainment concluded with the pyrotechnic display.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FISHING AND SHOOTING.

THE FOOT-BALL LEAGUE.

RUGBY AND NORTHERN UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The closing days of the rod season on the Tay yielded a number of fine salmon, making amends in some part for very indifferent sport obtained previously. On the Tweed and other Border rivers there has been a succession of heavy spates; nevertheless fairly good sport has been obtained, and the outlook for November is promising. From time to time we hear something of the doings of the Royal Commissioners on Salmon Fisheries; they are of course conducting important inquiries, but it seems a pity that more publicity is not given to their proceedings. They are now at Edinburgh, and the "Field" of the 20th inst. prints a brief account of the evidence given before them, some of which is instructive. There are net fishers who deny that salmon are growing scarcer, but there is not one who, admitting the scarcity, makes candid confession that it is due to over-netting. Men who make their livelihood by the nets, or whose income is largely derived from them, cannot be expected to cry down the source from which their money comes, and for this reason the evidence of witnesses who are interested in the net fisheries should be received with some reserve. There are rivers which are deteriorating from causes wholly unconnected with the nets; but it is impossible to gainsay the fact that salmon are declining in the majority of rivers, and that the nets are responsible for most of the slaughter. On southern waters angling for coarse fish has not been pursued with much success, but in the Midlands and towards the North of England fair sport has been enjoyed. Quite a number of good pike have been taken in the Trent, as well as some heavy chub. There is no more wary fish, nor one more curious in its tastes, than the chub. It would be difficult to mention a bait by which they may not on occasion be captured; frogs, flies, worms, minnows, slugs, crayfish, cheese, pith, and brains—to each of these chub sometimes fall victims, but the last two on the list are perhaps the most deadly during the winter months.

Not one of the three varieties of deer found in the British islands excels the roe deer in beauty and symmetry of form, in fleetness of foot, or acuteness of the senses, especially the sense of hearing. In these graceful creatures the instinct of self-preservation is developed to a remarkable degree, and this probably accounts for their survival in somewhat populous districts. Although roe deer are found in some parts of England—in the New Forest, for instance,—they frequent chiefly woodlands in Scotland that lie at no great elevation; for, unlike its cousin the red deer, the roe has little affection for the open moorland and cares not for the stubborn pastures of the corries. They pair during July and August, and the fawns are born about the month of may. Roe deer are most careful mothers, and take such pains to conceal their offspring—which at first are scarcely bigger than a rabbit—that the latter are seldom seen until they have reached a respectable size. The law of the land appoints no close time for this variety of deer—nor indeed, in Great Britain, for any other,—but the unwritten law of the chase protects them from November, when they shed their horns, until the middle of August. On her Highland estate at Balmoral the Queen has some of the finest coverts for roe in Scotland, and every year, in September or October they are shot by driving in considerable numbers. A roe deer, crossing you, may be killed up to 35 or even 40 yards with No. 5 shot— No. 4 is better,—but they should be left severely alone when going straight away. What is known in America as still-hunting is a very interesting plan for getting a chance at roe with the rifle; September and October are the best months, a ·303 bore is a suitable weapon, and the hunter will of course only aim at bucks with fairly good horns, unless there is a special reason for taking does. The method is to walk quietly through and about the wood, searching the covert ahead with wary eyes, often stopping to inspect distant glades and branching rides, until you happen on the object of your search. Work up-wind if possible, and remember that both the eyes and the ears of the roe buck are uncommonly sharp, and that unless you exercise the utmost caution a crash as it disappears in the undergrowth may give you the first warning of its presence. This brief account of roe deer would be incomplete without considering them from the point of view of dangerous big game. It is on record that a Belgian sportsman, having inflicted a mortal wound on a roe buck, advanced to administer the "coup de grace." By a supreme effort the animal succeded in gaining its feet, and, charging the shooter, dealt him a nasty blow with its horns. The Belgian Nimrod was confined to the house for some little time with his leg on a cushion, and now would not be surprised to hear of wounded hares turning on the keeper who attempted to pick them up.

Some very interesting results were furnished by Saturday's programme of matches in the League Championship. Newcastle United have not long survived Sunderland in the matter of unbeaten records, for on Saturday they were beaten at Bolton by the Wanderers by three goals to two. The match with perhaps the most surprising result was at West Bromwich, between the Albion and Notts Forest. The strength of the Albion's defence is proverbial, and the somewhat remarkable score of the Notts Forest by six goals to one, speaks well for the brilliancy of their attack. The Forest have now taken the lead in the League; it certainly must be said that their play thoroughly merits the position. Aston Villa have run into second place, while Notts County have taken third position. It is remarkable how even is the fight for the championship; a difference of three points covers the seven foremost clubs, and two the next five. Derby County scored a victory over Sheffield United at Derby on Saturday by four goals to nil. The Sheffield United team is fairly well up in the list, and a point better than the Wednesday, who, together with Bury, Everton, and Wolverhampton Wanderers, were not engaged in the competition on Saturday. Stoke scored their first win against the Blackburn Rovers, who were the visiting team, by two goals to nothing.

The Rugby Union Competition among the northern Counties commenced on Saturday when Cumberland and Durham met at Charlisle. The Cumberland Rugby Union, now seems reduced to two semi-moribund clubs and the half-hearted support of the vigorous Carlisle team. The Cumberland team, which had been confidently booked for a beating from Durham, the holders of the County Championship, turned out with half a dozen changes from the originally selected lot, and suffered defeat only by a dropped goal, scored in the last five minutes of the match, whilst they themselves were twice within an ace of being credited with a goal, once from a drop by Burrows and again from a penalty kick by Wilson.

There were two games in the competition for the Northern Union Championship, Lancashire met Cumberland at Workington and administered a severe beating to the home county by 21 points to two. Cheshire however received a worse beating from Yorkshire who piled up the agony to the tune of forty points to nothing. The principal effect of the two matches will be to sharpen interest in the meeting of Lancashire and Yorkshire at Rochdale on November 3. The matches themselves were distinctly disappointing. In each case a pigmy tried a fall with a giant, and was ignominiously crushed. At first sight the wide margin of points in each case seems surprising, but on second thoughts very good reasons to account for it present themselves. Lancashire and Yorkshire can each command the finest players that are retained by a dozen first-class clubs. Each county could if necessary place two formidable fifteens in the field. But Cheshire's choice is practically limited to the material provided by Runcorn, which contributed eight players to Saturday's team, and Stockport, whence came the other seven. Cumberland made a big draft on Millom—one of the weakest clubs in the Lancashire Senior Competition,—and had to fill up with a scratch lot of players drafted from clubs of quite a second-rate order. When you have mediocrity on one side and that which is first-class on the other there can only be one result—the result seen both at Workington and at Wakefield.

Gloucestershire played two county matches during the week, and won them both At Moseley the some what scratch fifteen which was doing duty for the Midland Counties was hopelessly beaten. They proved quite unable to cope with the brilliant tactics of the visiting backs. In fact, the great surprise of the contest was the excellent form exhibited by the Gloucestershire three-quarters. E. W. Baker, of Bristol, made such a splendid substitute for Gwynn Nicholls that Clutterbuck had many chances, and turned a fair number to account. Equally good was the work of Smith and Cook on the other wing. The full back and halves were also satisfactory, but the forwards are capable of more consistent play. The other county match was played at Devonport under Association rules, and there Gloucestershire defeated Devon by four goals to two. The vanquished had a very fair share of the game, but they could not score.

The three leading London clubs all had interesting fixtures, but, whereas Blackheath and Richmond maintained there unbeaten certificates, London Scottish were unexpectedly defeated by Oxford University who have thus commenced their season in most satisfactory fashion.

In the Cambridge University trial match, under the Rugby code, on Monday, Trinity defeated Clare on the latter's ground by two goals (one from a mark) to one dropped goal. F. W. H. Weaver dropped the goal for Clare. The match between Jesus and Pembroke, played on Jesus ground, ended in a win for the home team by one goal and one try to one goal. On the St. John's ground Caius succeeded in defeating the homesters by two goals to one goal and one try. A couple of strong elvens took part in the Oxford University trial match, under the Association code, in the Parks on Monday, and a capital game resulted. The Colours won by three goals to two. Dowson, Master, Morgan-Owen, Comber, and Simons played well for their respective sides.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present at Belle Vue Grounds, Manchester, on Saturday, when Charles Bennett, of the Finchley Harriers, and Alfred E. Tysoe, of the Salford Harriers, decided their match at three-quarters of a mile. Bennett won the toss for choice of stations, and selected the inside. Very soon he was a yard and a half ahead. With that advantage he completed the first quarter of a mile in 60 2-5sec. At half a mile (in 2min. 9 7-5sec.) Bennett was the same distance to the good. About 250 yards from home Tysoe rushed past his opponent, whose stride was getting shorter and shorter, and, although the Finchley Harrier persevered to the end, he was beaten by a dozen yards or so.

The results of the efforts of Derbyshire and Jarvis at Manchester to lower the 300 and 1,000 yards swimming bath record were rendered useless by the subsequent discovery that a mistake had arisen in their being allowed to start from the wrong end of the bath. All the elaborate arrangements that had been made in view of the races were thrown away. Before a record is accepted by the governing body the measurements of the bath must be certified by a surveyor, and in this case the measurements were made by the Manchester Surveyor's department. It appears that a memorandum on the certificate to the effect that the measurements had been taken from the deep end of the bath, the usual starting point, misled the officials; and hence the error. Mr. De Courcy Meade, the city surveyor, who was present, stated that the club officials were not responsible for the blunder. In consequence of this unfortunate business the performance of Derbyshire, who was announced as having beaten the record by ten seconds, was rendered void, as he swum fifteen yards less than the required distance. In the minds of those present there was little doubt that Derbyshire would have been successful. He swam with capital judgment, and finished his task without any undue exhaustion. The amateur champion was announced as having been successful by a second, but as he also swam short of the required distance by seven yards the disappointment in his case was not so great, though his performance goes to prove that he is unquestionably the greatest amateur swimmer we have.

The 1,000 yards Northern Swimming champion David Billington, has proved by his recent performances that his success at Blackpool was not the fluke it was stated to be. At Salford a fortnight ago he swam half a mile in 12min. 35sec. At Barnsley on Thursday he swam 500 yards in 7min. 8 2-5secs. At the Osborne Baths, Manchester, last Friday he swam against Jarvis in the 1,000 yards race, and the way in which he finished the last fifty yards gave the impression that he is an excellent stayer. He was about half a minute behind the champion, which for a boy of fifteen is an unheard of performance. Jarvis is such a phenomenal swimmer that to get so near to him would be accounted a capital effort for one many years older than Billington. The boy from Bacup could no doubt go considerably faster if his style of swimming were improved. His stroke appears to be too "slack" and wanting of firmness, but doubtless this will come as he gains in physique. He is at present a mere stripling.

JUSTICE, MY LORD THE KING!

Under this heading the Lucknow paper writes :—The last N.-W. P. *Gazette* indicates that Mr. Moyle Sherer has been degraded from the position of officiating 3rd Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and has temporarily been superseded by an officer 11 years his junior. Mr. Moyle Sherer's work has been in every respect so excellent, that there is no room for doubt that his degradation is a punishment inflicted as a mauk of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's disapprobation of Mr. Sherer's evidence in the Lucknow Kotwa case. Before commenting on the Lieutenant-Governor's act, we will put a clear statement of the case before our readers. The late Kotwal, in the course of his trial, put in a written statement of his defence In this statement he averred that the prime instigators to his prosecution had brought a false charge against him, that he had been ordered to overshadow them in the troublous times connected with the Maulvi Hidaiyat Rassul, and hence their animus against him. To prove that he had been ordered to overshadow these men, the Kotwal cited five witnesses Mr. Gray formerly Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, Mr. L. Porter, formerly City Magistrate, Mr. Moyle Sherer, D. S. P., Mr. A Webster, D. S. P., and Mr. H. Richardson, D. S. P. The Judge decided that any one of these witnesses would be sufficient to prove the latter part of the Kotwal's defence, and Mr. Moyle Sherer was selected. Mr. Sherer was accordingly put in the witness box and sworn. Under examination by the Counsel for the defence, Mr. Sherer stated, that he had ordered the late Kotwal to overshadow the instigators of the prosecution as stated, and that at one time the Kotwal has rendered excellent service to the Government. This evidence Mr. Sherer was legally bound to give, and as we have said before was also bound to do so as an honourable man. However guilty the Kotwal might be, he was entitled to all the benefit of previous good work—a principle admitted by every Judge on the Bench. It has been suggested by Mr. Sherer that he might have excused himself by claiming protection under Section 123 of the Evidence Act. The said section protects officials from being required to reveal any secret affecting Affairs of State or any communication from the head of a department to his subordinates. If then Mr. Moyle Sherer had received instructions from the Government to order the Kotwal to overshadow the men concerned he might have claimed portection under section 123, but important ruling would have required him to answer the questions in general terms. Mr. Sherer however had not received his orders from the Government, and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proclaimed this to the world by the famous telegram. It would be absurd to contend that any action taken by Mr. Sherer on his own initiative could be construed as of Affairs State, and that this view is right is evidently shared by his Hobour for the telegram emphatically expressed this view. The conclusion to be drawn is that Mr. Sherer only performed his duty. Why then has Mr. Sherer been punished unjustly? Simply and solely because Sir Antory MacDonnell has chosen to regard everyone connected with the Kotwal's defence as an enemy of justice. But if his Honor would first remove the beam out of his own eye, he would be better able to see clearly the mote in his officer's eye. His treatment of Mr. Sherer has aroused indignation in the heart of every honourable man in these Provinces, and is opposed to the interests of the public welfare. We now appeal from Festus to Cæsar, and earnestly beseech his Excellency the Viceroy to give us justice.

LEVEE AT KARACHI.

An official notification, issued last evening, says :—H. E. the Governor of Bombay will hold a levee at Karachi, on Saturday, the 8th proximo, at 10 p.m.

All civil, naval and military officers and native officers of the native regiments at Karachi are invited to attend.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen.

HAS RUSSIA A MISSION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In "Scribner's Magazine," Mr. Henry Norman asks "What is Russia?" It would not be uninteresting to inquire, has she a mission, and that a civilising one? On the Continent of Europe she is a gigantic and unique power. Endowed with the prestige of youth, the force of a vigorous morality and moved by a real power, she ought to be invested with a mission, and feel sure of a future. England excepted, all the other countries of Europe are no more than ethnographic expressions, more or less restricted. Some of these have ended and others are ending their careers. Without Russia to support them actively or passively they do not attempt extending their empire or their influence.

The greatest law of universal nature, the law on which the physical and the moral world are built, is the law of inequality. Liberty as defined by modern sociology exists nowhere in nature. No engineer, however capable, can design a locomotive, all of whose parts are equal and independent of one another, and not subject to a motive power. The notions that have constituted or are constituting themselves on these false principles are like social kaleidoscopes. The incessant change of symmetrical configurations in them is the effect of mirage. What power offensive or defensive can there be in those excessively mobile atoms without cohesion? What these nations naively accept as progress is nothing more than the wheel of Ixion, to which they are bound turning round a vicious circle. The only serious and stable social system which effectually guarantees the life and property of individuals, permitting men to enjoy liberty relative but real and infinitely more extended than the most liberal republic ever offers is patriarchal monarchy.

This monarchy prevails in Russia and will be definitely organised after the principles which the genius of the Slav race holds in embryo, but for the contamination attending their coming to light, due to those absurd ideas which eddy in the west of Europe, the fore-runners of an inevitable social cataclysm. It is clear enough that European society cannot dispense with a military organisation, and none the less clear still that a military organisation more than any other imperiously exacts the unity of command. Cast our glance on what corner of nature we may from infusoria to man, and from a moral or a physical standpoint the reply is the same. All that is organised, that is which lives and moves, necessarily reposes on a central system, on autocracy, and nowhere is there trace of constitutionalism, parliamentarism, liberty or equality. Between a constitutional monarchy, a republic and anarchy there is but little difference of form and of age. The first is but a post-house on the road to the second, and the second a bridge that inevitably leads to the third. The principle of sovereignty of the people evidently based on the idea that the sun ought to turn round the earth, and scarcely marked in a constitutional monarchy is neatly set down in a republic. It is a false principle, diametrically opposed to all law and logic, meant to deceive people, to subject them to a regime of intrigue, the terrible domination of capital, the lugubrious fantasies of phalanstery, of the commune or of any social galley whatever. The three great factors which keep human society going are religion, political institutions and a profound knowledge of the laws of nature. No society can prosper without these three co-existing each in its proper place. Society in ancient Greece fell because she believed in being able to do without a solid political organisation, and disdained religion tainted by the eloquence of her rhetoricians and the learning of her philosophers. Rome perished despite a strong political organisation, because she held in contempt Greek science and adopted a State religion without its taking root in the heart of her citizens. The Middle Ages in their turn let themselves be outrun by the Reformation, because religion fearing progress meddled too much with man's temporal affairs. To-day Western Europe is in its decline as it has fallen into the other extreme of religion discredited, morals relaxed, power enfeebled and family annihilated. These evidences point to Russia—England excepted—as the only civilised power that has a future before her. She alone is possessed of a strong political organisation, with a single indivisible power associated with and bound to religion by indissoluble ties and never trammelling the progress of experimental science.—Yours, &c.,

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDAWALA.

Nov. 12.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 3rd instant there was moderate or light rain in all talukas of Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Kanara, nine of Dharwar, seven of Bijapur, six of Sholapur and Ahmednagar, four of Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and two of Thana, and in the Native States of Aundh, Phaltan, Jath, Jamkhandi and Daphlapur; elsewhere there was none. The fall was beneficial to standing kharif crops and young rabi plants, especially in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; but more rain is urgently wanted both for the young rabi and for further rabi sowings in all districts. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in Satara and Dharwar; in other districts they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	137,806	121,960
Dependants	34,022	28,851
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	235,555	183,463

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts except Sholapur, which shows an increase of 284. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have also decreased except in Poona, where there is an increase of 1,558. Six large works were closed during the week. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for temporary improvement of the water-supply in the Ahmednagar District, in which, as well as in some other Deccan districts, serious scarcity of water is apprehended unless sufficient rain falls soon.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	171486	235063	406554
Central Provinces	3759	437678	441437
Berar	24096	86808	111464
Ajmere-Merwara	...	453	453
Total British Provinces	199841	760067	959908
Native States.			
Rajputana States	4723	3462	8185
Central India States	4012	7933	11945
Hyderabad	8735	15847	24582
Baroda	9350	16816	26166
Bombay Native States	22245	10376	32621
Punjab Native States	...	3015	3015
Central Provinces Feudatory States	3337	7835	11172
Total Native States	53032	65284	118316
Grand Total	252873	825351	197819

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	153112	183268	336380a	— 70174
Central Provinces	...	268822	268822	—172615
Berar	18735	65617	84352	— 27112
Ajmere-Merwara	...	312	312	— 141
Total British Provinces	171847	518019	689866	—270042
Native States.				
Rajputana States	4181	2707	6888	— 1297
Central India States	3447	5417	8864	— 3081
Hyderabad	5901	8527	13828	— 10754
Baroda	7327	16422	23749	— 2417
Bombay Native States	18643	7578	26221	— 7000
Punjab Native States	..	394	394b	— 2621
Central Provinces Feudatory States	2093	6475	8568	— 2404
Total Native States	40992	47520	88512	29674
Grand Total	21.839	565539	778378	299816

a Figures for Surat, Thana, Sholapur and Nasik are incomplete.
b Report for Pataudi and Dujana not received.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

DECORATION OF BOMBAY PLAGUE NURSES.

There was a very interesting gathering in the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday evening, when Lady Northcote presented the badges and diplomas of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to three nurses who have especially distinguished themselves in connection with plague work in the city. The gathering was arranged by the joint sub-committee of St. George's, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the Cama Hospitals, and there was a large attendance of nurses, medical men and others. Lady Northcote arrived accompanied by Captain Wood, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary to the Governor, and was received by Colonel Hatch, Principal of the Grant Medical College, Major Jennings senior member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the Presidency, and Mr. F. A. Reddie, secretary of the joint sub-committee. Among others present were Surgeon-General Bainbridge; Lieut.-Col. Dimmock; Lieut.-Col. Boyd; Archbishop Dalhoff, S. J.; the Hon. Mr. Burke, Chairman of the Municipality; Mr. Sladen, Acting Municipal Commissioner; Major Barry; Mr. Rebsch, Chairman of the City Improvement Trust; the Rev. F. N. Hill; Rev. Father Dreckmann, S. J.; the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses; and Mr. Leask, Municipal Health Officer.

Mr. Reddie, in opening the proceedings, said that in November, 1896, the first known European case of plague came to St. George's Hospital. Nurse Leavers was the first to volunteer to nurse it, but Nurse Leavers was not the only one who volunteered. Out of the twenty or so nurses who took up the work, the names of Winckler, Parsons, Madden, Macdonald, Walshe, Rigg, Goodall, Thomson, Bowman, Mulien, Warren, and Butchard were familiar to most of them. They all worked splendidly not only in St. George's Hospital compound, but also at Arthur Road, Thana, Cutch Mandvi, and wherever they were sent. They asked for no promotion, there was no extra pay, and no inducement of any sort was offered. From the Cama Hospital some eight nurses were employed, and the names of nurses Goulden, Nesbitt and Miss Atkinson stand out conspicuous by the work they did. Miss Atkinson, now lady superintendent of the training school at the Cama Hospital was, at the special request of the late Rev. Mother Gladys, put in charge of Arthur Road Hospital, February-March, 1898, after the six sisters of All Saints had gone there, and there was hardly another hospital where heavier work was experienced. Nurse Nesbitt was stricken with plague herself after working an entire year from February 1897 to January 1898. She fortunately recovered and is now on duty in Rangoon. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital nurses nobly responded to the demand for volunteers, and some eight nurses were employed in native hospitals for months, until relieved by their English sisters. In 1898 it was found necessary to employ English sisters in place of the nurses belonging to the local hospitals, as the staffs were weakened, the sickness heavy, and the demand for outside nursing was such that the private nursing staff had to revert to their legitimate duties. As to the particular work done by the recipients of the Order the fact that Miss Green is superintendent of the lady nurses at Parel, and that she arrived in October, 1897, did duty till February, 1898, at Arthur Road Hospital and then up to April, 1898, at the Maratha Hospital shows she has had practical experience of the horrors of plague nursing, and is justly entitled to the honour conferred on her by the Chapter. Sister Mary Edith who was trained at University College was one of the first two volunteers and early in January went to the Parsee Hospital and subsequently to Arthur Road, and there she remained until the end of April.

Nurse Remy who is now Matron of the Bai Motlabai Hospital after nursing in the Arthur Road Hospital and Police Hospitals went to Cutch Mandvi from the end of April to July. In a little over two months Nurse Remy along with the three other nurses tended 1,200 cases of plague. The work was of a most trying character, but for all that they never relaxed their duties, their gentle manners won the confidence of all, and there is no doubt these nurses (who included Nurse Madden, Nurse Nesbitt, Nurse Savile, and Nurse More) deserved the gratitude of the sick and the thanks of the State. The Chapter whilst acknowledging the splendid services rendered by all could not confer the Order on every one. After careful consideration, and backed by the influence of Lord Sandhurst, General Galacre, Lt.-Col. Arnott, and Mr. Forrest, the Chapter decided that Sister Mary Edith, Nurses Remy and Leavers should be made Honorary Serving Sisters, and the Order for the latter will be forwarded through the India Office in due course. Nurse Leavers was the first to volunteer to nurse plague in the St. George's Hospital and all those who were present at the fire which occurred at the Modi Khana Hospital in 1898 would bear witness to the heroism she then displayed and he was glad she was present that day to learn that public opinion endorses the decision of the Chapter. (Applause.)

Major Jennings intimated that the grant of badges and diplomas of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to Miss Green, Sister Mary Edith, and Nurse Remy had been sanctioned by her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Lady Northcote then in turn pinned the badges to the left shoulder of each of the lady nurses and presented the diplomas, cordially congratulating the recipients.

Major Jennings, in proposing a vote of thanks to her Excellency, said that continuous observation of the untiring devotion to duty displayed by the staff in every branch of plague work in the most trying circumstances afforded ample testimony to justify the conscious pride with which every member of the nursing staff viewed this recognition of their labours. To no branch of the plague administration did the high tribute paid to plague and famine workers in that hall last week apply with greater force than to the brave nursing staff, who to use his Excellency's words without any reward to hope for and no public applause to urge them on, month after month, whether in the scorching heat or the soaking rains spent their life, blood and strength in fighting the real battle wherever the enemy threatened or the worst danger lay. (Applause.) An occasion like that, therefore, must be very welcome not only to the nurses but to all who sympathised with them, especially when it brought among them one whose great popularity and unfailing sympathy and benevolence had become household words. (Applause.)

Lady Northcote, in replying to the vote of thanks, made an admirable speech, in which she replied to some attacks recently made upon English women in India. She said: I wish to gratefully thank the committee for the pleasure they have given me in asking me to come here to-day. They have done me an honour in allowing me to give these badges, and thus permitting me to show my deep appreciation of the splendid work done by these ladies. I am also keenly anxious to say a few words upon one subject that has pained me deeply. I refer to a speech made by Mrs. Flora A. Steel, in which she states that "in India the society life of English women was not leavened, as it was in England, by useful, charitable and philanthropic work. Indeed, to a great extent it was not leavened even by family life. In India it was ten to one if any lady at an ordinary dinner table had the least original experience of the country in which she had spent years of her life. Outside the ranks of missionary effort there was little or no kindly, charitable, or neigh

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Barlow, writes our correspondent, will leave Nagpur for Bombay *en route* to England, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. About seven years have elapsed since Mr. and Mrs. Barlow came to Nagpur, and judging from the universal esteem and regard in which they are held, their departure will be a source of great regret to their numerous friends of all classes, rich and poor alike. During the period Mr. Barlow was chaplain of this station, great progress was made in many directions, and it is a well-known fact that owing to his untiring zeal and energy a number of improvements were effected, which redound greatly to his credit. He was always solicitous to promote the interests and welfare of the community entrusted to his care, and his constant efforts to benefit every one who came in contact with him were invariably crowned with success. Soon after his arrival here, Mr. Barlow perceived the need of a church organ, and with his characteristic zeal gradually collected the money by means of subscriptions and concerts and furnished the church with a magnificent organ, at a cost exceeding Rs. 2,000. The Sunday school made rapid progress under his constant care and attention, and the distribution of prizes and the treat at the close of each year always proved a success. It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow that the school progressed so remarkably within the last few years. Additional accommodation has been provided for boarders and a new infant school built in the premises. The temperance movement has developed rapidly since 1893, when it was first founded by Mr. Barlow, and the society is doing much solid work, while the monthly concerts were very much appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow endeavoured to make these meetings as pleasant as possible and always vouchsafed a warm welcome to all their friends. Seeing that Church Guilds for young men would be useful in many ways, Mr. Barlow founded the Guilds in 1894, and numerous are the advantages which the members derive from them. A Hindi class has been opened for the benefit of the lads and the Guild can also boast of cricket and foot-ball clubs, a billiard table and a library. As regards missionary work, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are well-known for the kindness and sympathy they always evinced towards destitute people, helping the poor as much as possible, not only with pecuniary assistance but also with good counsel for their temporal and spiritual welfare. In the outlying stations of Bhandara, Wardha, Warora, and Chanda Mr. and Mrs. Barlow earned the high esteem and good-will of the congregations stationed there, and their departure will also be a source of sincere regret to them.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, C. P., left for Khandwa, on Wednesday last, by the passenger train which leaves Nagpur at 5 a.m. He stopped at Khandwa for a day, and then proceeded to Bombay to meet Mrs. Fraser who arrives by this week's P. and O. boat. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, after a brief stay of a few hours, will leave on the 10th instant, arriving here the following day. Mr. J. Higham, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, will shortly proceed home on three months' leave. Mr. Higham will, we hear, halt at Nagpur for a day or two before leaving for Bombay.

The Most Rev. Dr. Weldon, the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, arrived here on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, proceeded to Kamptee in the afternoon, and held a confirmation service there at 6 o'clock. To-morrow morning his Lordship will preach at the Sunday parade service, and then return to Nagpur, address the Tamil congregation at 4-30 p.m., in All Saints' Church, and preach to the English congregation at the evening service at 6 o'clock. On Monday, his Lordship will probably visit the Bishop's School, and the Sadar C. E. Mission School, and will hold a confirmation service in All Saints' Church, at 6 p.m. On Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m., his Lordship will deliver a lecture on "Citizenship," in the Town Hall, in the Nagpur City, and leave Nagpur on Wednesday, the 14th idem.

A valedictory address will be presented to the Rev. Mr. C. H. Barlow and a souvenir to Mrs. Barlow, by members of the congregation, choir and Sunday School, of All Saints' Church, the Bishop's School and the Church of England Temperance Society, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 9 a.m., at Government House. All the members of the institutions named above have been cordially invited to witness the ceremony.

Some idea of the severity of the recent famine in the Central Provinces may be gathered from the fact that, whereas in the famine year 1896-97 it was estimated that the out-turn of all crops taken together, over the province as a whole, was 53 per cent. of normal, in 1899-1900 the estimated out-turn is only 35 per cent., and that on an area some 25 per cent. less than the area sown in normal times. The welfare of the people of the Central Provinces and their purchasing power depend almost entirely upon their agricultural produce.

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer, that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 3rd instant was 126 against 104 and 126 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 4. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 31 and 34 respectively, against 25 per mille per annum against 24·4, the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 26·7 per mille per annum.

Nov. 10.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. OCEANIEN.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s.s. Oceanien, arrived here, from Marseilles, yesterday, at day light :—

Capt W Kirkpatrick	Mr Chaumet
Miss Agalasto	Mr W B Andrew
Mr and Mrs Hawkins	Mr G H Sawyers
Mr C F Pearson	Mr Phiroz C Setna
Mrs Swain and child	Mr Vredenburgh
Mr J G M Rennie	Mr Bomford
Capt McCornick	Mrs Michie
Mr and Mrs Henderson	Mrs D Prain
Mrs Gordon	Mrs Read
Mr and Mrs W Muir Masson and child	Mrs Wingrove
Mrs Owen and child	Majors and Mrs Hutchinson
Miss Owen	Mrs Grey and 2 children
Mrs J H Temple	Mrs Calvert
Mrs Apcar	Mrs Wutzler
Mrs J F Pennock	Miss Wutzler
Mr R P Sweeting	Mr Guise
Mr J Swainson	Miss Onita
Mr and Mrs Thole and infant	Mrs Holmes
Mrs C J Roberts	Mrs Wallace
Mrs Giamacopulo	Mr Bresler
Major A C Yate	Mr A S Thomson
Mr T Rogers	Mr W Walker
Mr T A Simpson	Mrs T Jackson
Mrs Simpson	Mr Demaria
Miss Patterson	Rev and Mrs Ullah Thosan
Mr and Mrs Zobel	Mr Searson
Mrs Woolcome and child	Mr Da Gleisch
Mrs Watson	Mr Herlaw J
Mrs Michie	Mr Robinson H
Mr C D Dady	Mr Lamlb
Mr M C Pavel	Mr Bressieux
Mr and Mr Dyke	Mr Haji Hassum Offering
Mr and Mrs Lampre	Mr Aly
Mrs Schrager and family	Mr and Mrs Sermock
Mr do Morgan	Mrs Fazibut
Mr L Watelin	Mr M Babader
Capt Fraser	Mr Corke
Capt Peterson	Mr Johnson and Son
	Mr J Futscher

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary during the week ending 3rd November 1900:—The Spink Liquor Company, manufacturers, of Chicago, Cook Country, Illinois, U. S. A. Process for treating liquors and liquids. Benjamin Myatt and Thomas S. Gurr, foremen, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers, Bombay. Improvements in eyebolt button fasteners. The British Westing-house Electric and Manufacturing Company, Ld., manufacturers, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improved method of and means for indicating speed or current frequency of electric generators The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Ld, manufacturers, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in systems of electrical distribution. Frank Wing Weeks, manufacturer, of Atlantic Building, 42, West Jacson Boulevard, Chicago, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, U. S. A. Improvements in machines for coating paper with carbon, or similar transfer material. Ernest Edward Francis, surgeon, Haflong, North Cachar Hills. A contrivance for placing weights in excess of the rider upon the withers of race-horses Carl Jost, engineer, os 13, Hornby Row, Bombay. An impreved apparatus for pulling punkahs. An application for leave to file an amended specification in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed:—Messrs. N Futehally and Co., merchants, of Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. A machine for decorticating and extracting the fibre from the leaves of the alon plant and other fibre bearing plants.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The special train of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and suite passed through this station to Lanowlee (for Karli Caves) and Poona at about 12-30 (noon) on Friday. There were several European and Native gentlemen of Thana present on the station platform, and gave hearty cheers; when the Viceregal train passed.

Rao Saheb Vinayek Sakharam Deshmookh, B. A., Assistant Master in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, arrived here on Tuesday and joined his new appointment as head-master of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School. Mr. Clements Remedios, residing in Tecelaria (Khatarwada), at Thana, has been appointed Chief Clerk Steam Vessel Survey Fund Branch, of the Bombay Port Office from the 1st instant.

An entertainment was given by leading men of Tarapoor in honour of Mr. Narayen Shripat, acting hospital assistant, on the eve of his departure to Ahmedabad, where he was transferred last week. Mr. Narayen was a very kind-hearted medical officer, and took great interest in sick persons. He was much liked by men of all caste and creed at Tarapoor in this district.

It is gratifiying to note that several boys of this place, who were under the tuition of Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Fadke, head-master of the General Education Institute's Middle School, Thana, have passed the examination of first and second standards within the space of twelve months, which reflects credit on Mr. K. K. Fadke.

It is stated that on account of the old and bad construction of the Vernacular School at Nandgaon in this district, the kunbi inhabitants of the village have collected a sum of Rs. 300, with a view to build a new school there for their children. They have also submitted a petition to the Taluka Local Board, Mahim, requesting that body to extend a helping hand to enable them to carry on the work.

Mahlar Koli, of Campoolee, one of the accomplices of Rama Moray, a notorious dacoit, who committed depredations in Kurjat Taluka of Alibag Zilla last year, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Tuesday, for committing dacoity with murder, and was acquitted of the second charge and is being tried under the first charge.

A kidnapping case of a girl of Musalman milkman of this place, which was found out by the Bombay police at Nagpada, a few days ago, is being tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal, Kotwal Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana.

Enquiries are being made by the local police in to theft cases, which have been taken place at the Thana railway station lately. The thieves are still at large. Special policemen are patrolling the streets in the town of Thana at night.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 138 villages of the Thana District during the past week was as follows:—Men 206, women 362 and children 502.

Rao Saheb Balwant Chimsji Kohojkar has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate at Salset (Thana) from the 4th instant. Mr. Govind Raghunath Bivalkar has been appointed Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana, vice Mr. Vishnoo Govind Oke deceased. Mr. Ramchandra Narayen Pradhan, Abkari Inspector, Thana, passed the departmental examination held here in September last.

Mr. Sakharam Keshao Bhagvat, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, District Court of Thana, left the chawl situated in the old wada of Nawab Kooli Khan and went to reside at Diwa station on Thursday last. Dead rats are said to have been found in the Nawab's Wada lately.

Two third-class passengers one from Bombay and other from Poona were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Palghar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and one at Kalyan (from Poona) on the G. I. P. Railway Line during last week. They were detained for treatment under special medical officers at these stations in the Thana District.

Six births (four males and two females) and twenty deaths (including one from plague) were registered in the town and suburb of Thana during the past week. Twenty-five deaths (including eleven from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Coorla, in this taluka during the same period.

The condition of cultivators and hill tribes in the Thana District is fair. The supply of bhat (food-grain) is sufficient. The coast and inland taluka prices of bhat are :—20lbs. per rupee at Bassein, 18 at Umargaon (coast), 16 at Kalyan and 13lbs. per rupee at Mokhada (inland.)

Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana and Political Agent of Jawhar, who was at Wada returned to Thana yesterday. The camp of Mr. J. B. D. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, is at present at Bhivandi.

RUSSIA AND THE CZAR.

SOME VIEWS BY MR. HENRY NORMAN.

IN "Scribner's Magazine" for October, Mr. Richard Harding Davies brings to a close his series of desperiptive articles on the Boer War, and Mr. Walter A. Wychoff, by way of rounding off his Arctic experiences, deals with some of the social customs of the workers. Next to J. M. Barrie's instalment of "Tommy and Grizel" Lloyd Osbourne's short story of a convict settlement will excite most interest. The chief feature of the month's issue, however, is the first of a series of seven articles by Mr. Henry Norman, M. P., on "Russia of To-day," from which we take the following extracts :—

WHAT IS RUSSIA?

What *is* Russia? The unfettered, irresponsible, limitless, absolute rule of one man over a hundred millions of his fellows—is that it? The *ikon* in the corner of every room where the language is spoken, the blue-domed basilica in every street of great cities, the long-haired priests, chanting in deep bass; the pedestrian, ceaselessly crossing himself; the Holy Synod, whose God-given task it is to coerce or to cajole a heathen world to orthodoxy—is *that* Russia? Or *is it* the society of the capital speaking all languages, familiar with all literatures, practising every art, lapped in every luxury, esteeming manners more highly than morals? Or is it the vast and nearly roadless country, where settlements are to distances like fly-specks to window-panes, where the conveniences, the comforts, and the decencies of civilisation may be sought in vain outside the towns and away from the lines of railway; were entire villages are the prey of unnamable disease; where seven people out of every ten can neither read nor write?

Siberia is Russia—five million square miles, in which whole countries are a quivering carpet of wild-flowers in spring, a rolling grain-field in autumn, an icebound waste in winter, stored full of every mineral, crossed by the longest railway in the world and chiefly inhabited by a population of convicts and exiles.

Central Asia is Russia—a million and a half square miles of barren desert and irrigated oasis, the most famous cities of Asia and the greatest river, a few years ago the hot bed of Mussulman fanaticism probably the cradle of the human race and possibly the scene of its most fateful conflict.

The Triple Alliance is a league against Russia. The Dual Alliance is Russia's reply. Russia called the nations to the Conference of Peace.

It would be easier to say what is "not" Russia.

THE CZAR IS THE NATION.

Unless you realise that in Russia the Czar is every thing, literally everything; that not only is his will law, but that it is also heaven-inspired right, that his land and his subjects are his to dispose of wholly as he will—I am speaking, of course, of the masses of the people—you will not grasp the fundamental condition of Russia to-day. In a Russian battle not so long ago the artillery, urgently needed in front to save the day, was stopped by a deep ditch. The soldiers thereupon flung themselves in until the ditch was full, and the artillery galloped over their bodies. The incident illustrates the relation of the common people of Russia to their sovereign. As you go higher in the scale the fact remains, but on a different basis. Official rank—"tchin"—is the standard of position—a greater or less "tchin" determines a man's honour and influence, and of course all conceivable "tchin" culminates in the Czar. If you have not yourself a high "tchin," you must be "protected" by somebody who has. Officials of high rank will hardly deign to notice you at one minute, and the next they are wholly at your service, if they have learned that you are well protected." And in the highest society of all, whatever views they may privately hold and express, the Czar, as the source of promotion and the fountain of honour and emoluments, dwells still alone upon the heights. In material things it is the same. I was once discussing with a Russian administrator the military capabilities of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and I remarked that there would not be rolling stock enough to convey masses of troops in a short time. "Every engine and carriage in Russia would be put there if necessary," was the reply. "But," I objected, "that would disorganise the whole commerce of the country and bring tens of thousands to ruin." "You don't understand," answered this official; "if the Czar gave the word to take every railway carriage in Russia and run it across the Siberian Railway and throw it into the China Sea at the other end, who, I should like to know, would prevent it?"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

As already noted an envoy from the Dalai Lama or Pope of Thibet was received in audience by the Czar at Livadia a few days ago, and the incident is recorded in the official Russian *Gazette*.

It is a matter, not only of interest to Englishmen, says the *Daily News*—for the last envoy sent from Thibet to a Western Power, was despatched to Warren Hastings, about 100 years ago—but likely to prove of political importance as well. The present mission has arisen out of a secret visit paid by a Dr. Badmayeff to Thibet some 18 months ago. The doctor is reputed to have taken a letter and presents from the Czar to the Grand Lama, and the Thibetan envoy has evidently been deputed to return the compliment. The last Englishman who visited Lhassa the sacred capital of Thibet, was an eccentric traveller named Thomas Manning, a friend of Charles Lamb, who succeeded in penetrating the passes from India in 1811-12, and whose amusing journal was disinterred and published by Sir Clements Markham 24 years ago. The Abbe Huc and his companion also managed to reach Lhassa, after a long and venturesome journey from Northern China, over half a century ago. But since then the only persons to bring us news of that inaccessible and secluded capital have been a few trained emissaries of the Indian Government, whose private relations with Thibetan residents enabled them to disarm the vigilance of the frontier guards, posted along the Indian boundary. Recently Mr. Savage Landor's unsuccessful journey and cruel experiences in the west of Thibet are still fresh in the memory of most of our readers.

The opening up of official relations between the Czar and the Grand Lama shows that Russia has been more successful in overcoming the exclusiveness of the Thibetans than the Indian Government. At the time of the Chefoo Convention in 1870 a clause was inserted providing for the despatch of an official mission from India to Thibet, but the project came to nothing, and since then the only relations between the two countries have been confined to a miserable trade, pursued in the face of active discouragement on the part of the Lamas, through British Sikkim. And yet a friendly understanding and open trade between Thibet and India could prove of great benefit to both countries. The wool supply of the former country is said to be inexhaustible, while gold, borax, and other products are plentiful. On the other hand, tea, which India can supply to any extent, as well as cotton goods are in great demand in Thibet. Russia, as we know, is more desirous of political than commercial influence, and this, in the course of time, she may be enabled to establish in Thibet, though the desert of Kashgaria and the bleak and sterile plateau of Northern Thibet are no light intermediate obstacles. We wonder if Lord Curzon will now despatch an envoy on a complimentary mission, with plenty of suitable presents, to his Thibetan Holiness. It might not be difficult to select a "persona grata" as acceptable intermediary if careful inquiry were made along the frontier. India and Thibet are far closer neighbours than Russia and Thibet, and such a mode of opening up relations would be far less suspicious than a large and important embassy, with escort, suite, &c., such as alarmed the Lamas and wrecked the Chefoo Convention mission.

The despatch of a special envoy from the spiritual head of Thibet to the Czar, concerning which interesting particulars have been furnished by your St. Petersburg correspondent, is an event which deserves serious attention, says the Vienna correspondent, of the "Times." The first advance, as is stated by your correspondent, was made by Russia 18 months ago. Quite recently I had occasion to recall the circumstance that Russia was systematically proving the way for an extention of her sphere of influence by what I decsibed as an aggressive peace policy. The Far Eastern diplomacy of Russia is active in many directions and calls for sustained vigilance on the part of all whom it may concern.

The following extract from the "Birchévija Vie domosti" is not without interest :—

With the exception of Ladach, which forms its extreme western territory, Thibet borders on our neighbour and protege, China, which, like other Asiatic countries, has always been protected by Russia against English manœuvres. Russia's unshakable power in China, where we bring with civilisation also contentment and peace rests upon her role of protectress. That Russia will remain faithful to that part during coming events in Asia is manifest from her way of dealing with the present situation—that is to say, the recall of her troops from Pekin and her readiness to submit the question of compensation to the international tribunal at the Hague.

Those who imagine that the Anglo-German Agreement is calculated to thwart Russian expansion in China much beyond the duration of the present crises can scarcely be aware of the circumstances that led to that agreement, or possibly they exaggerate its importance and fail to reckon with Russia's traditional methods of conquest. The probabilities are that the understanding between London and Berlin does not materially interfere with Russia's plans, if, indeed, at all. Her great railway is not yet finished. Meanwhile, she is apparently pursuing a twofold object. While contributing as far as possible to restore a state of affairs in China which will permit the other Powers to retire, Russia is bent on impressing upon the peoples of the Far East that the White Czar is their only friend and protector.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE AND ITS RESULTS.

M. J. CORNELY, writing in the "Figaro" with regard to the reported intention of Mr. Kruger to land at Marseilles, says :—"Telegrams announce that President Kruger will soon land in France. They add that this ceremony will take place at Marseilles, and it would not be surprising if Mr. Kruger were to pass the winter in the south of France. It is certain that if towards the middle of this century Abd-el-Kader, who fought with so much courage for the independence of his Arab fellow-citizens, had succeeded in escaping, instead of allowing himself to be captured by the soldiers of the Duc d'Aumale, and had afterwards landed in England and been the object of public demonstrations, France would have shown her ill-humour and displeasure. It is an excellent opportunity, therefore, to do for President Kruger what the English could not do for Abd-el-Kader and to render still more strained the relations between England and France. This summer nearly the whole of English society has abstained from visiting the Exhibition. Last winter it deserted the southern winter stations and went elsewhere to spend its guineas. This is a situation against which the hote-keepers and tradesmen who depend upon them very rightfully complain. It is quite worthy of the brawlers to prolong it. A large portion of our foreign trade, moreover, lives by the English. England daily absorbs the agricultural products of the French provinces bordering the ocean opposite her. This gives our peasants a profit envied by our northern neighbours. It would be a fine thing to deprive them of it in order to confer it upon the Belgians, the Dutch, the Swedes, the Norweglans, and, to a certain extent, the Germans. These desirable results we can attain by acclaiming President Kruger, against whom the English continue to be much excited. This is a task worthy of the leaders of natio nalist opinion, which will inspire them with the good idea of dropping the Chalons incident in order to create others."

THE HOSPITAL SHIP CARTHAGE.

THE Carthage with sick and followers amounting to 203 natives arrived in Calcutta on Friday and is berthed at No. 3. Kidderpur Docks. The captain is Captain London who, on being interviewed by a representative of the "Englishman," stated that the Carthage left Taku on the 18th of last month with sick which she took on to Wei-hai-wei. At this port they were disembarked and others taken on board to be brought to Calcutta. The vessel touched at Hongkong for coal and water. In the China seas which are notorious for typhoons, the vessel luckily escaped encountering any, but not so with the transport Nudea which they passed with her foremast carried away as she had been somewhat roughly handled by a typhoon. Major W. A. Sykes, D. S. O. was in charge of the sick and followers on board. The other officers are Colonel Bookey, I. M. S., Mr. Sandercock, Imperial Chinese Customs, who was present at the siege of Taku and got laid up with typhoid fever, Captains C. H. Evans and Scot Moncrieff, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Gordon Tucker. After some alteration to the vessel the Carthage is expected to leave again for China in about a week.

AMONG the old city guilds is the Worshipful Company of Musicians, which was established in April, 1472. It was instituted as a "fraternity or sisterhood" of minstrels, a minstrel at that period being a musician who was qualified to sing or play in public. The company's chief duty was to control "pretenders to minstrelsy, and to fine and silence the unqualified until they had studied so as to fit themselves to take part in public performances." To-day, alas! the company has no such powers; but it encourages musical education in various ways. On the 30th ultimo, Sir John Stainer, the present Senior Warden, became Master, in succession to Mr. John Clementi Collard.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

INDIAN GROUND-NUT TRADE.

THE "Times" of October 13 contained a note on the peanut oil industry of Marseilles, basd on a report of the American Consul at that port. The Consul referred to the decline in imports of peanuts (or ground-nuts) from India, and stated that, while the imports between 1890 and 1895 were mostly from that country, those between 1893 and 1899 were mainly from Africa. He suggested as an explanation that India used more and more of its crop at home. But though there is a good local demand for ground-nuts and ground-nut oil in India, the diminution in exports is due for the most part, to other causes. When a large demand for ground-nuts first arose their cultivation in India was extended to dry lands, rich or poor, and though the yield was at first heavy, exhaustion of the soil soon began. This was accentuated by repeated sowing on the same land without rotation of crops and without fertilizers. The seed deteriorated and became an easy prey to disease, and consequently the outturn diminished. Further, the crops have suffered in recent years from unfavourable seasons, and the substitution of food crops for oil seeds, as a result of the two great famines, has entailed a restriction of the area allotted to earth-nuts. One need not, then, be astonished that the surplus of seeds available for exportation has greatly diminished. It should, however, be mentioned that the falling off has been chiefly in the Madras Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency there has been no positive deterioration of the crop, though bad seasons have disastrously affected the outturn. The general view in Bombay is that, with fairly liberal management, the ground-nut crop is normally a thriving and profitable one. But the seriousness of the decline in ground-nut crops as a whole is best proved by the fact that, while the average exportation of ground-nuts from British India for the three years 1893-94 to 1895-96 was 1,641cwt., the average for the three years 1896-97 to 1898-99 was only 206cwt. The ground-nut industry of the French colony of Pondicherry has also been depressed, but the introduction of new seed from Senegal is said to have brought about a revival and led to an increase of exports. It is remarkable that in Virginia, as in Madras and Pondicherry, deterioration of ground-nut seed, through exhaustion of the soil, has reduced the yield, the diminution, according to an American journal, being from 50 bushels to 20 bushels an acre on the average. The great oil-crushing centres, Marseilles and Havre, have been among the chief markets for Indian ground-nuts. Ground-nut oil is superior to cotton-seed oil for making good quality soaps, and it is used as an adulterant of, or substitute for, olive oil. Hence a large and constant demand for the oil seems assured. It will, therefore, be satisfactory to traders to know that the Government of India has been active in consulting agriculturists and chemists with the object of improving the crops and increasing the outturn, and that experiments are being tried with seeds from Mauritius and Mozambique.

THE MAHARAJAH AND THE SKIPPER.

A GOOD story is told of the Maharajah of Bikanir who left Hongkong for the north the other day, says the "Hongkong Daily Press." His Highness, who as regards "side" would be eclipsed by any junior clerk earning ten shillings a week, strolled into the Hongkong Hotel billiard-room one day. Naturally his entrance attracted some attention. Wishing to show off, a fussy little skipper who was seated at a table with some friends jumped up, and after bestowing a "now watch me" look on the rest of his party, went up to his Highness and addressed him in a jargon which he laid the flattering unaction to his soul was Hindustanee. The Maharajah looked at him. It was evident that he had not the slighest idea what the worthy skipper was driving at, for he observed, "Look here, I've had a university education and I understand English. If you will address me in English I have no doubt we shall understand one another." This reply seemed to knock the wind out of the sails of the old salt, who could gasp nothing in response but "Will you have a drink?" an invitation which the Maharajah readily accepted.

A GERMAN aeronaut named Haring made a balloon ascent at Perg, in Upper Austria. At a height of 600ft. the balloon burst and dropped with fearful rapidity into the market-place at Perg. Haring becoming entangled in the folds of the balloon, had a wonderful escape, his sole injury being a sprained ankle. His wife, who witnessed his drop, is suffering from brain fever as a result. The "Morning Leader" notes that an expert aeronaut delegated by the Austrian War Office to watch the trials of the Zeppelin airship has given the Friedrichshafen correspondent of the "Tagblatt" a verdict as to the performances. He says the third ascent was a complete success, the airship having been steered in all directions, and then brought back to the starting point. The airship made a speed of ten miles per hour against the wind, which was a stiff breeze at that height.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

OUR present system having so utterly failed to stand the strain of a war with even such comparatively weak foes as the little South African Republics, observes a services paper, manifeftly the one great question which should be kept before the nation is the reorganisation of our army, even if the consideration of other matters which it would in ordinary times be desirable to attend to has, as a consequence, to be put aside for the present. As a matter of fact, however, there is no solid ground for delaying Army Reform on the pretext that other matters of vital public interest should take precedence of it. There is no other matter of such vital and pressing importance to the Empire as the reorganisation of the army. In the next place, the necessary steps in reorganising it can be taken without in the smallest degree interfering with the ordinary course of legislation. The task is essentially not one to be laid upon the House of Commons, which possesses, not withstanding that it numbers amongst its members several military men of high rank, no qualifications fitting it to deal with such a problem. The House is always overburdened with work, and the success of military members hitherto in their efforts to increase the efficiency of the army as a fighting machine has not been such as to lead us to place any great reliance upon their efforts in the future. The task must be entrusted to one man, and that man, in the opinion of some at least of these most competent to form a correct judgment upon such a point, is clearly Lord Kitchener.

Not many years ago, writes the "Broad Arrow" the Dress Regulations for the officers of the army were contained in a pamphlet of very moderate dimensions, which was procurable for a few pence. The latest edition of these Regulations just published consists of a heavy volume, handsomely bound and profusely illustrated, the price of which is four shillings and sixpence, or five and sixpence interleaved. What can be thought of an army with such a dress code as that which the new Regulations disclose? What must foreign War Offices think of a system in which such absurdities are permitted to survive? However, the publication of the book will undoubtedly prove the first step to reform. It will do more than the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon officers' dress, however practical and intelligent such a committee might be. The first duty of such a committee would be to collect evidence of the existing arrangement. The new Dress Regulations provide this in a compact and intelligible form, and really all that remains is for a body of men with experience of the Service, and knowledge of its requirements, to look at the pictures in this book and form their common-sense conclusions. But those to whom the duty is entrusted must be given authority to legislate. A report of advice will have no practical result. A committee sat on the patterns of regimental head-gear a few years ago—a single item of dress—and its report, arrived at after many months of consideration, has been a dead letter. The present dress, although many of us are prejudiced in its favour because British soldiers wear it, is mostly tawdry, unsuitable and extravagant. The uniform of the officers of the army should be simple, soldierly, and inexpensive. Cannot this be brought about?—

When the question of rewards for services rendered in connection with the South African War comes up for consideration, says the "Army and Navy Gazette" the work of the Transport Department will doubtless receive due recognition. The magnitude of the task, and the success with which the difficulties were met, has excited the admiration of the country, and the naval authorities have, we believe, expressed their approbation of the manner in which the duties of the Transport officers were performed. Credit is due to all concerned. . . . We trust that the Admiralty will see fit to supplement the return which has been already published, and which covers a period from July 1, 1899, to the end of last March, and in the next to supply the names of the Transport officers which are not given in the "Navy List." It is only just that they should be connected officially in such a document with an achievement parallel without in the annals of the world.

The French Northern Squadron has been reconstituted in the light of arrangements lately made. The first division (Vice-Admiral Menard) consists of the Massena, Carnot, and Amiral Baudin; the second (Rear-Admiral Touchard) of the Formidable and the Amiral Duperre; and the third (Rear-Admiral Mallarme) of the Bouvines, Jemmapes, Valmy, and Trehouart. The light squadron under command of Captain Bellue consists of two divisions, the first formed of the Dupuy de Lome and the Bruix; the second of the Infernet, D'Assas, La Hire, and Cassini. There are two repeating ships for signalling, the Fleurus and the Cassini, and three destroyers, the Yatagan, Durandal, and Fauconneau are attached. The squadron is likely to undergo a further modification soon owing to the intended despatch of a coast-defence division to Biserta, and the Hoche is to relieve the Duperre, which is to have new boilers and a change in her armament.

A special arrangement has been made by the French Minister of Marine to give a character of greater permanency to the squadrons. A certain number of battleships and cruisers in the second category of the reserve are to be dedicated to relieve other ships in the squadrons and are always to be fitted in a special manner for commission at immediate notice, the officers in command of the squadron arranging with the naval prefects the details of these substitutions. Upon commissioning, the ships in question will complete their complement of officers and men by borrowing them from the ships they are to replace, which will in turn be transferred to the reserve. The relief ships in the Mediterranean are at present only the Brennus and Lavoisier, and in the Channel the Courbet and Surcouf, but the Minister intends to increase the number as soon as possible.

Some of the French wounded have arrived home from China, including a seaman of the Pascal, who had been shot through the eye, the bullet issuing at the ear, and several men who belonged to the Cochin China regiment, formed of the Tonkinese and Chinese battalion. The wounded say that of the 600 men who composed that regiment scarcely a hundred remain. It left Saigon of June 18, reached Taku on the 30th, and saw a good deal of fighting at Tien-tsin, being employed up to July 16. The men who have reached Marseilles report that the Chinese fight with great courage and would be extremely dangerous if better commanded. They state also that on July 13, when the attack on the native city of Tien-tsin was made, 750 wounded were conveyed to the European hospital while thirty-two Frenchmen were despatched to Hiroshima, where they were well cared for. The Empress of Japan visited the hospital where they were, with some ladies of the Court, and made them many presents. They all express a high opinion of the Japanese. A considerable number of promotions have been made among men of the lower deck belonging to the D'Entrecasteaux and the Descartes for service in China. A "temoignage official de satisfaction" has been awarded to Colonel do Pelacot for the intelligence and zeal which he showed in the fighting on July 11, 13, and 14 at Tien-tsin, and also to two seamen who were with the Legation Guard in Peking.

The German third-class cruiser Amazone, which was lately launched at Kiel in the presence of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia—the Prince having now been appointed to succeed Admiral Hoffmann in the command of the squadron—is one of four vessels of 2,600 tons which were in hand at Danzig, Bremen, and the Germania Yard, Kiel. The new vessel displaces 2,600 tons, and is 328 ft. long, with 38ft. 6in. beam, and 15ft. draught. For protection she has a 2in. steel deck, and she will carry ten 4·1in. and fourteen ·4in. quick-firers, and four machine guns, besides having two submerged torpedo tubes.

The United States Naval Department has asked for tenders for the building of six armoured cruisers authorised by Congress, of which three will be sheathed and coppered. The proposed ngth of the uncheathed vessels is 502ft.; beam, 59ft. 6ins.; extremes draught 26ft 6in. displacement, 13,400 tons. The armament will comprise four 8-in. guns in two electrically controlled turrets with an arc of fire of 270 degrees fourteen 6-in. quick-firers, of which four are at the corners of the super structure in sponsons and ten in the battery; eighteen 3-in., twelve 3-prs.. eight 1prs. (four being automatic), two 3-in. field guns, two machine guns, and six other small pieces. Protection will be given by 1,976 tons of armour and 100 tons of cellulose the main belt being 244ft. long, 5 to 6in. thick, and 7ft. 6in. deep, and lighter armour will be above. The casement protection will be 4ins., the sponsons 6ins. and the turrets 6ins. and the deck 1-2 1 to 4ins. The cellulose will be worked along the sides above the steel deck, There will be a signalling turret with 5-in. armour. The two engines will develop together 23,000 indicated h.p. and the speed is not to be less than 22 knots. The sheathed vessels will differ only in the dimensions due to the sheathing. All the cruisers are to be fitted to serve as flagships.

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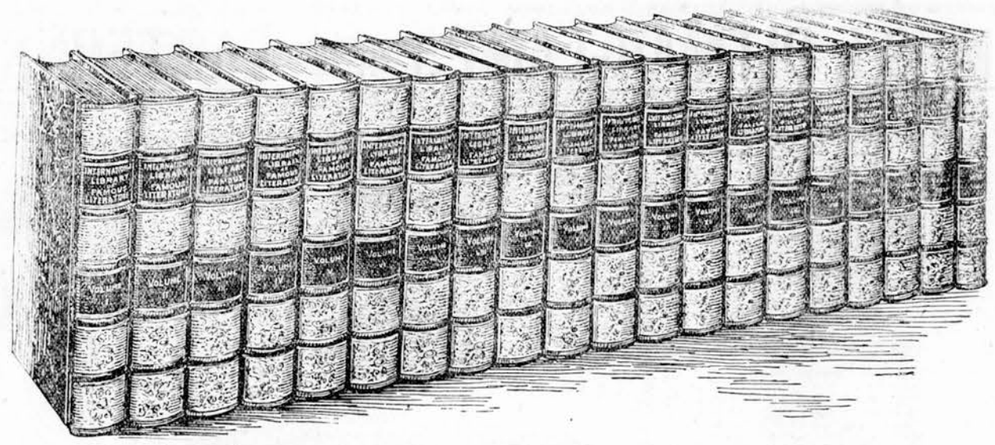

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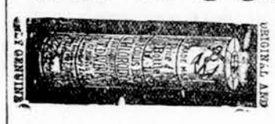

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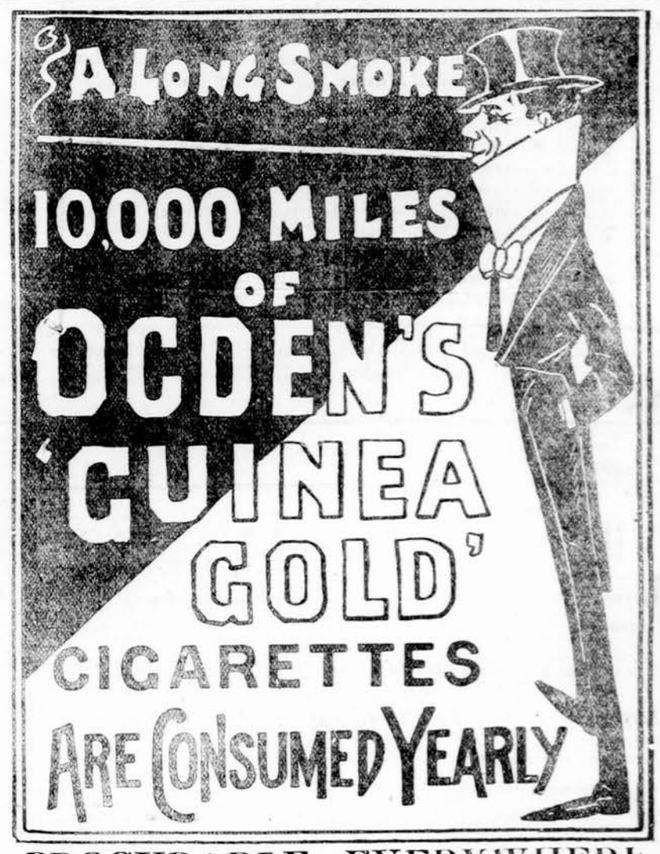

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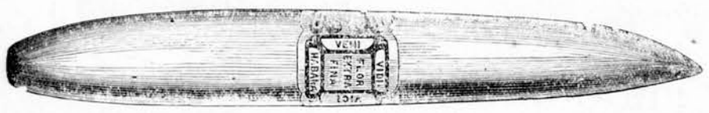

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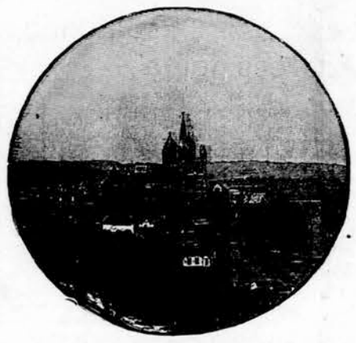
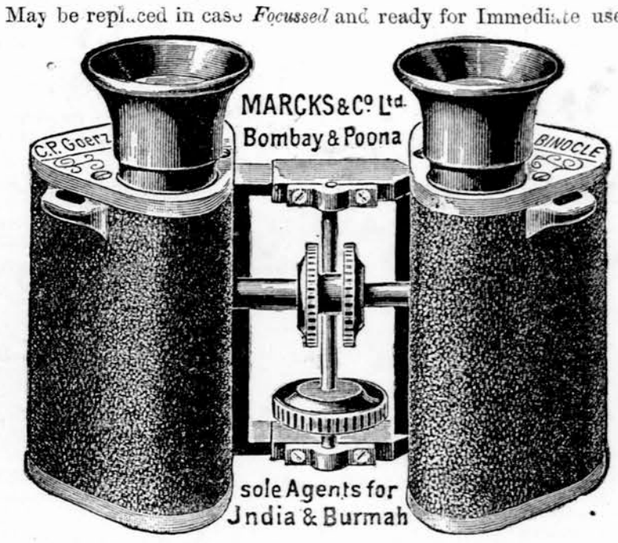


Comparative Field of View of Goerz Trieder Binocular of same power.



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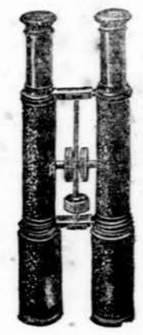

Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.

Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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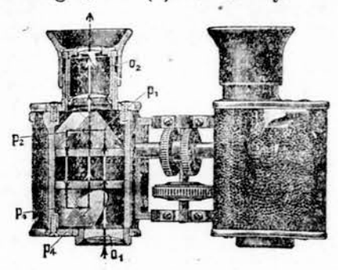

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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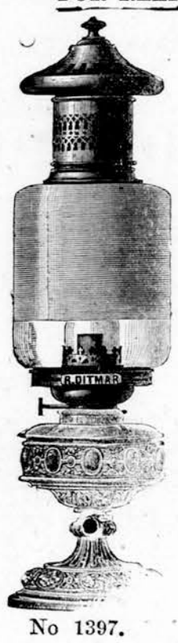

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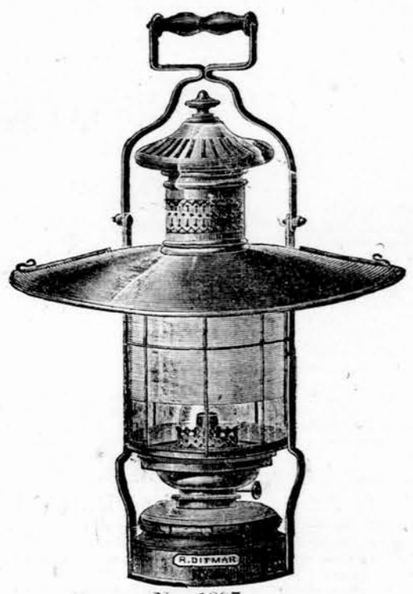

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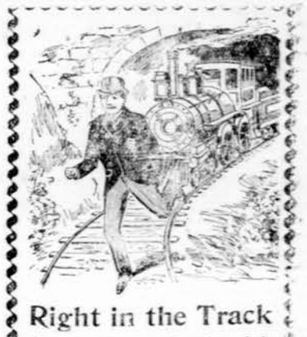

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